THE
Breaches and Contraventions
OF
FRANCE,
Since the
Peace of *NIMIGUEN*,
Betwixt
His Most Catholick Majesty,
AND
The Most Christian King,

Concluded *January* 15, 1682.

Particularly relating to *Luxembourgh*, *Namur*, and *Brabant*.

LONDON,

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OF EHE

BREACHES

AND

CONTRAVENTIONS

OF

France, &c.

BY the Fourth, Fifth, and Eighth Articles of the ſaid Treaty it was agreed, That the places to be reſtored on either ſide, ſhould immediately after the exchange of the Ratifications be really and *Bona fide* Evacuated, without delay or difficulty, for any Cauſe whatever.

Contraventions by delaying the Evacuation of Places

Notwithſtanding this agreement, and all the inſtances of his Catholick Majeſty to have the Treaty obſerved, The Miniſters of *France*, deſigning to reduce the whole Country, they were oblig'd to reſtore, to a point of irrecoverable Ruine and Deſolation, have notoriouſly delayed the Evacuation of the Places: Pretending, as to the Towns where there were Rivers, that the Ice had render'd them unpaſſable for Veſſels to carry away their Ammunition: And, as to the Country, That the Commonalty of the Provinces, under the Obedience of his Catholick Majeſty, being in arrear for Contributions demanded by *France*, had not given Security ſufficient to ſatisfie all their pretenſions.

The oppreſſion and Ruine of the ſame Places.

Offers were made on the part of his Catholick Majeſty, that the *French* Ammunition ſhould be carried by Wagons, and that it might be done after the Reſtitution of the Towns, according to the Seventeenth Article of the Treaty: As to the Contributions, the *Spaniards* would have given all reaſonable ſatisfaction, and made it appear the Evacuation ought not however to be retarded on that account; but all to no purpoſe: For the *French* continued their Exactions of Aids

Aids and Subſidies from Town and Country, and Quartered their Troops there Ten Weeks after the publication of the Peace, and forc'd the Inhabitants to pay every Company eight hundred Florins towards Recruits, beſides Free Quarter.

And when the Levyes for Recruits were ended, they made the Officers pay the Moneys in their Hands, received on that Account, into the Treaſury of the moſt Chriſtian King.

The Charge on this occaſion hath been ſo exceſſive, that it hath amounted to above Fifty thouſand Florins a day, and for the Ten Weeks time to ſeveral Millions.

The *French*, not content with this, extended their Exactions over ſeveral places, which have always belong'd to his Catholick Majeſty, particularly over the Countries of *Aloſt*, *Grammont*, and *Waes*, and generally all thoſe Countries that had paid Aids and Subſidies with the City of *Ghent*.

Any Country that had been aſſeſs'd with *Ghent* towards payment of Taxes, the *French* took themſelves ſufficiently intituled to, and made abſolute Proprietors of by right of War, as a Dependent of the City of *Ghent*, which they had poſſeſs'd themſelves of, but were obliged by the Treaty

to have reſtored to his Catholick Majeſty, at the time they exacted Aids and Subſidies from them.

And though by the Fifth and Eighth Articles of the Treaty it was agreed, That the places to be Evacuated ſhould not be dammag'd, and that the Inhabitants ſhould not be charg'd, nor any demand be made of payment by them for any thing pretended due to the Souldiers quarter'd among them; yet the ſeverity of the *French*, in exacting Aids and Subſidies, was ſuch, that the Inhabitants of ſeveral Villages in *Flanders*, *Hainault*, and elſewhere, having deſerted their abode, the States of the Provinces, or thoſe Towns which had any thing left, were forc'd to pay the Rates aſſeſs'd on the depopulated Places.

The oppreſſion of his Catholick Majeſties Subjects under pretence of Arrears of Contribution.

The Rigor they have us'd in the matter of Contributions, without regard to Reaſon, or Covenant, or the moderation agreed on, is unparallell'd.

They forc'd the Subjects of his Catholick Majeſty to travel from place to place, and dance attendance wherever the Intendents of *France* thought fit to Command them: They made them pay, not only after the concluſion but publication of the Peace, the

the charge of Envoys, Reprizals, and Counter-Reprizals paſt in time of the War, though his Catholick Majeſty had revok'd all Orders of that kind. And when his Majeſties Subjects could not produce particular Acquittances (which had been burnt, or loſt, or miſlaid in the War time) the *French* compelled them to pay the ſame Duty twice, not ſatisfied with later Acquittances, by which it appeared the former Duty was diſcharg'd; and his Catholick Majeſty was oblig'd to pay what was demanded of ſuch of his Subjects as were inſolvent.

Beſides, they extended their Contributions in full Peace, to places that had not been ſubject to them in the time of War, nor paid any Aid or Subſidy to his Catholick Majeſty.

'Tis evident by the Sixteenth Article of the Treaty, That the Contributions were not to be demanded after the Sixteenth of *October*, 1678. But it was the pleaſure of *France*, they ſhould be paid for two Months longer, under pretence, that his Catholick Majeſty had delayed the exchange of the Ratification; though in truth, the Term was prolong'd by mutual conſent, without altering the Treaty in any particular; and that, in the mean time the Suſpenſion of Arms continued, ſo that there

was not any need of Guards or ſafe Conducts, and conſequently no cauſe to raiſe Contributions; but the Exaction ought to have ceas'd upon that very account, if the Treaty had not limited when it ſhould determine.

Breach by deſtroying of Woods.

The Thirteenth Article of the Treaty ſays in expreſs terms, That the Subjects of either Part, ſhould from the day of Signing the Treaty be put into full poſſeſſion of their Eſtates, and particularly of the Woods in the ſeveral Places, and that from that day no Wood ſhould be fallen by right of War.

The *French* Intendants have been Guilty of a formal Contravention in this point; having cauſed a fall of Woods to be begun after the Treaty had been ſign'd, and a prodigious quantity to be cut down, which did belong to the Subjects of his Catholick Majeſty: The pretence being, they had order to do ſo, if the Ratifications were not perfected within the time limited for that purpoſe: And when it was made appear the Ratification had been effectually exchang'd within the time prefix'd, their anſwer was, the Woods were fallen before they had the News; as if they had not been obliged in the leaſt to inquire after the progreſs of the Treaty, and that their diſtance from *Nimmighen* had given them full right

right to act the violences they pleas'd, upon ſuppoſition it was poſſible a thing was not done which had been effectually accompliſhed.

Beſides, they were ſo far from hearkning to the Inſtances made them, that they would leave to the Owners ſuch of the Trees fallen as remained on their Grounds, that they cauſed them to be carried away, and diſpoſed of them as they pleas'd.

Waſte and ruine by the March of their Troops.

Their Forces, before they were drawn off, in purſuance of the Treaty concluded and ratified, committed great ſpoil, and exceſſively waſted the Province of *Namur*, by Marches and Counter-Marches of purpoſe, wherein they were Guilty of diſorders in abundance, uſing the *Spaniſh* Subjects at diſcretion, Robbing their Houſes, and forceing them to ranſom their Perſons, as in the heat of the War.

The *Chevalier de Sourdis*, who, purſuant to the Treaty concluded with the Elector of *Brandenbourgh*, brought back the *French* Forces from the *Dutchy* of *Cleves*, through the Provinces of *Gueldres* and *Luxemburgh*, abſtained not from the like diſorders; having forc'd his Catholick Majeſties Subjects of *Welſt* and *Breehdorf* to Build a Bridge over the *Roer*, for carrying over his Ammunition; the Officers of his Dragoons have-

ing compelled the ſame Subjects to furniſh them with Victuals and Forrage unpaid for.

This was certainly againſt the Laws of Nations and of Hoſpitality: For though this paſſage had been granted them on the account of the Elector of *Brandenbourgh* and the States of the United Provinces, to rid the Country of the former of theſe Forces, and the States of ſo dangerous Neighbours, they ought to have been content with the liberty of paſſage, and not have forc'd the Subjects of his Catholick Majeſty to bear their Charges.

Breaches by invading and taking Towns and Places of his Catholick Majeſties.

Theſe Contraventions uſher'd in an inundation of others, that quickly followed in ſeveral parts of the Provinces ſubject to his Catholick Majeſty, wherein the *French* took ſeveral Towns and open places, many whereof they had quitted and reſtored into the poſſeſſion of his Catholick Majeſty, in purſuance of the Treaty.

In Hainault.

The Town of *Chevre* in *Hainault* holds immediately of his Catholick Majeſty and the Soveraign Court of *Mons*: The moſt Chriſtian Kings Attorney, at the Conferences held in execution of the Treaty of *Aix la Chappelle*, which granted to *France* the Town and

Caſtlewick

Caſtlewick of *Aeth*, had inſerted the Town of *Chevre* in his Liſt of the Dependences of that *Caſtlewick*, and pretended it belonged to the moſt Chriſtian King, as a Member of the Caſtle of *Aeth*: His Catholick Majeſties Attorney maintain'd the contrary: The Commiſſioners of the two Crowns were divided in Opinion, thoſe of his Catholick Majeſty inſiſting it ought to continue his, as holding immediately of him and the Court of *Mons*: The *French* urg'd, it belonged to their King, as a dependent of *Aeth* paſs'd to him by the Treaty of *Aix la Chappelle*.

And though the matter was put out of queſtion, by the Retroceſſion of the ſaid *Caſtlewick* of *Aeth*, to his moſt Catholick Majeſty by the laſt Treaty; ſo that it muſt of right belong to him, whether you allow the opinion of the *French* or *Spaniſh* Commiſſioners and Attorneyes of the Crowns: Yet in *December*, 1679. Count *Monbron*, Lieutenant General of the Armies of *France*, was ſent with conſiderable Forces of Horſe and Foot, with Engineers, to make himſelf Maſter of that *Caſtlewick* by force of Arms, in a time of full Peace, and when the Commiſſioners of the two Crowns were actually met for Execution of the Treaty.

They

They poſſeſs'd themſelves the ſame time of about twenty Villages lying within the *Caſtlewick* of *Aeth*, intermixt with the Members of it, and called Free Lands, for that they are not dependents of the Caſtle, but are holden immediately of his Catholick Majeſty as Earl of *Hainault*: Notwithſtanding this, the *French* pretended to them ſince the Treaty of *Aix la Chappelle*, and took poſſeſſion of them as dependents of the Caſtle of *Aeth*, though his Catholick Majeſty had alſo the perception of the Rights and Profits belonging to him.

When their pretended Title by the Treaty of *Aix la Chappelle*, ceas'd by that of *Nimmighen*, wherein they agreed to reſtore *Aeth* and its *Caſtlewick* to his Catholick Majeſty, the ſame time that they drew out of *Aeth* and its *Caſtlewick*, they did without difficulty evacuate thoſe Villages, leaving them in the full and free poſſeſſion of his Catholick Majeſty, as agree'd by the Treaty: But, after about a years time, they enter'd again upon the *Caſtlewick* of *Aeth*, and took actual poſſeſſion of it; and (for want of other reaſon) pretended, they had right to it, for that they had in the laſt War taken and poſſeſs'd it by force of Arms, and that the moſt Chriſtian King in his Propoſals for Peace, had not only demanded the Ceſſion

of

of the places there mentioned, but added this Clauſe, *In a word, the Places and Countries he was in Poſſeſſion of, except only thoſe he ſhould think fit to reſtore.*

And though this general Clauſe was rejected by the Act of acceptation, and the Treaty thereupon, and that by the mediation of the States-General, it was agreed, That all places to remain in the poſſeſſion of *France* ſhould be particularly expreſt and named in the Treaty of Peace, and a general Clauſe inſerted, That all that had been or ſhould be poſſeſs'd till the Publication of the Peace, (except the places to remain by the Treaty in the Poſſeſſion of *France*) ſhould be reſtored: And that beſides this agreement, the *Caſtlewick* of *Aeth* and its Dependents, were expreſly named among the places to be reſtored to his Catholick Majeſty, whereby all the right and pretence of the *French* was abſolutely annull'd: Notwithſtanding all this, and that they had not any colour to claim again their pretended poſſeſſion, having deveſted themſelves of it, and of the Title they had made uſe of as the ſole ground of their poſſeſſion; Yet within twelve Months after evacuation of thoſe places, purſuant to this Treaty, the *French* without right, and contrary to the Treaty, poſſeſs'd themſelves

ſelves of the ſame places by force of Arms: They poſſeſs'd themſelves alſo of the Town of *Fountain L'Eveſque*, which holds of his Catholick Majeſty as Earl of *Hainault*: And in *December*, 1679. they ſeiz'd the Towns of *Fumay* and *Revin*, ſituate on the *Meuſe*, and belonging to his Catholick Majeſty, as Dependences of the County of *Beaumont*, for which ſeizure they had not, nor pretended any right, other than that they had found, that about nine hundred years ago, thoſe Towns had been reputed part of *France*.

At the ſame time they made themſelves Maſters of *Bourg D'Eſtrun*, the Villages of *Feron* and *Roully*, and afterwards that of *Rock* and other *Hamlettes*, pretending them to be Dependences of *Maubenge*; though in truth they are part of the Principality of *Chimay*, belonging to his Catholick Majeſty, under the immediate Juriſdiction of his Soveraign Court of *Mons*.

An Order dated the ſixth of *February*, 1680. was ſent to thoſe of *Cerfontain*, *Tirimon*, *Berſilly*, *Le Val*, and *Audrelu*, to force them to ſwear Fealty to the moſt Chriſtian King: Under pretence, they had found ſome old Regiſters wherein thoſe Villages were mentioned as Dependences of *Maubenge*: Though in truth, they neither were,

were, nor are ſo; but the four firſt of thoſe Villages have ever ſince the year 1518, been United to the Provoſtſhip of *Beaumont*, and *Andrelu* to that of *Binch*.

Breaches in the Province of Flanders.

The Violences done by the *French* in the Province of *Flanders* are no leſs ſurprizing and groundleſs than the former.

They have poſſeſs'd themſelves there of ſeveral open places belonging to his Catholick Majeſty, and among others, of the three Towns of *Loo*, *Roulers*, and *Renaix*.

The Town *Loo* is immediately ſubject to his Catholick Majeſty as Earl of *Flanders*, having been always Govern'd by particular Officers, without other dependence than that of contributing in Aſſeſſments with the Freedom of *Bruges*, whoſe Cuſtoms it follows, as may be ſeen by the Records of the Province, and the Cuſtoms of the Freedom of *Bruges*, *Tit.* 1. *Art.* 6, 7.

After the Peace of *Aix la Chappelle*, *France* pretended to it as a dependent of *Furnes*, and the *Sieur Bobert*, the *French* Intendant, quartered Forces there under that pretence in the year 1668. But thoſe of the Council of *Flanders* having made the contrary appear by Letter of the eighth of *June* that year, the Intendant acknowledged himſelf ſatisfied, and by Letter of the 13*th* of

of the ſame Month anſwered, that had he been ſo informed before, he would not have ſent any Forces thither; his anſwer was confirmed by Order he ſent for the ſpeedy diſlodging of the Troops quartered there; which being accordingly done, his Catholick Majeſties unqueſtionable right to that Town was owned and confirmed by the confeſſion of the *French*: Notwithſtanding this, after the Peace of *Nimmighen*, they made uſe of the ſame pretence for appropriating to them the Soveraignty of that Town; in purſuance whereof, they placed new Magiſtrates there, in 1679.

The ſame year they poſſeſs'd themſelves of the Town of *Roullers*, pretending it a Dependent of the *Caſtlewick* of *Ipre*; though it be in truth a Signiory in chief, and is called as ſuch to the States of *Flanders* in all Aſſeſſments of Aids and Subſidies, and is part of the Land of *Wynendall* within the Freedom of *Bruges*: The Aids and Subſidies charg'd on the *Caſtlewick* of *Ipre*, as well as thoſe on the Town of *Roullers*, are paid at *Roullers*; in all other things the Town of *Roullers* is wholly ſeparate and diſtinct from the *Caſtlewick* of *Ipre*, and ſo abſolutely independent, that the Inhabitants of *Roullers* have never contributed to the Charges of the *Caſtlewick*: And *Roullers* hath been ſo far

far from being reputed a dependent of the *Caſtlewick* of *Ipre*, that it had not any benifit of the redemption quarters purchaſed by that *Caſtlewick*, or granted it from time to time: And the independence of it from the *Caſtlewick*, hath been confirm'd by a Sentence upon Appeal in 1578.

The Town and Territory of *Renaix* is immediately ſubject to his Catholick Majeſty, as Earl of *Flanders*; and pays its Services in his Chamber of Juſtice eſtabliſhed in the Town of *Ghent*.

It belonged formerly to the Abbots of the Monaſtery of St. *Cornelius*, and in the year 1280, was ſold to *Guy* Earl of *Flanders*, and united to that Province: The ſame *Guy* gave it to one of his Sons in Fee, to hold of him his Heirs and Succeſſors Earls of *Flanders*; and it was accordingly held for ſeveral Ages.

This poſſeſſion is grounded on abundance of Evidences and Decrees of Confiſcation to the uſe of the Earl of *Flanders*, as Soveraign Lord; ſo that the Right of his Catholick Majeſty to it is beyond contradiction; but the *French*, whoſe Right conſiſts in their Arms, have ſent Troops to quarter there, and uſurp the Soveraignty of the place againſt his Catholick Majeſty.

The

Breaches in the Dutchy of Luxemburgh.

The Province of *Luxemburgh* hath more than any other felt their daily Contraventions againſt the Treaty of Peace; for, in the time of full Peace, the *French* have taken in that Province without any reaſon, other than that of the Right of Arms, a great number of Towns, Caſtles, and Territories of very large extent.

The Caſtle of *Bourg* of *Rodemacker* is a Signiory in chief, depending immediately of his Catholick Majeſty, as Duke of *Luxemburgh*; it holds immediately of his Majeſties Perſon, and does its Fealty and other Services due to his Majeſty before the General Governour of that Province, as appears by Surveys and other Records, particularly thoſe of 1552, and 1553. And by the admiſſion of the Marqueſs of *Baden* in 1562. The *French* pretended to it as belonging to them by the Ceſſion of *Thionville* by the Treaty of the *Pyrenees*: But in the Conferences held for execution of that Treaty, the Right of his Catholick Majeſty was ſo clearly made out and maintain'd, that he continued in poſſeſſion of the Caſtle and Burrough; and in the beginning of the War in 1667. His moſt Chriſtian Majeſty granted them a Neutrality

lity at the requeſt of the Marchioneſs of *Baden*.

The Publick Faith ought in that caſe to have ſecured them from his Arms, but hath been ſo far from ſecuring them, that the *French* Troops, expreſly contrary to the Neutrality, poſſeſs'd themſelves both of the Caſtle and Burrough: By the Treaty of *Aix la Chapelle* reparation was agreed to be made for this Violence; but the laſt War breaking out before reparation obtain'd, his Catholick Majeſty retook the the Burrough and Caſtle, and continued a Garriſon there till both were demoliſhed: So that the laſt poſſeſſion hath gone with the right of his Catholick Majeſty.

Yet, though after this, and eſpecially after the concluſion of the Peace at *Nimmighen*, all violent attempts and ſeizures by force ought to have ceas'd; the Miniſters of *France* have not only poſſeſs'd themſelves of the ſaid Caſtle and Burrough, (for no other reaſon than that Right muſt ſubmit to Might) but have ſeiz'd other Lands to the Gates of *Luxembourgh*, pretending they are Dependences of the Burrough or Caſtle of *Rodemacker*, for which there is not any more colour than for the pretended dependence of *Rodemacker* on *Thionville*.

Upon this ground it was, that in *Octo-*

ber 1679. they ſeiz'd the Caſtle of *Eſperange* within half a League of *Luxemburgh*, forc'd the Inhabitants of the *Signiory* to ſwear Fealty to the moſt Chriſtian King, abus'd the Mayor of the place for oppoſing them, and prohibited the Inhabitants to acknowledge any longer the Soveraignty of his Catholick Majeſty as Duke of *Luxemburgh*, or reſort to the Fairs held in that City, upon pain of Corporal puniſhment, though it clearly appears by the Records of admiſſions of the Tenants of *Rodemacker*, that the Territory of *Rodemacker* extends not to *Eſperange*, nor the Villages its Dependents: And by the admiſſions of the Tenants of *Eſperange* it is equally evident, it is held immediately of his Catholick Majeſty as Duke of *Luxemburgh*, being a Seigniory in chief, and as independent as *Rodemacker* it ſelf.

The complaints made on this account to the Court of *France* appeared ſo reaſonable, that *Monſieur de Pompone* the twentieth of *October*, 1679. declar'd to the *Sieur Del Val*, by expreſs Order of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, that the Intendant having been charg'd to cauſe all the Inhabitants of the places his Majeſty was poſſeſs'd of in *Alſace* and *Lorain* to ſwear Allegiance to him, had of his own head extended

tended the Order to the places above mentioned: But that no advantage ſhould be taken of it; and when it ſhould be made appear, at the Conference, that they belong'd to his Catholick Majeſty, he ſhould without difficulty be put into Poſſeſſion of them.

After this Anſwer it was expected they would have at leaſt abſtain'd from Force; but the fifteenth of *November*, 1679. they took thoſe places again, and farm'd out the Toll of the Bridge of *Eſperange*, belonging to his Catholick Majeſty; and without any regard to the Proteſtation made by his Attorney General, and accepted by him they had conſtituted Commander of *Rodemacker*, they order'd the Ancient Farmer of that Duty under his Catholick Majeſty to pay it to the uſe of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty; and let the Governour of *Luxemburgh* know, they would not permit his Catholick Majeſty to receive any Aids or Impoſitions from the places they had oblig'd to ſwear Allegiance to the moſt Chriſtian King, and that they would make the Subjects of his Catholick Majeſty pay double what ſhould be ſo impoſed or received on his part.

In *January*, 1680. they ſeiz'd *Ryaville*, and ſeventeen Villages annext to it, pre-

tending they were Dependents of *Metz*, though in truth they are not, but belong to his Catholick Majesty, and depend absolutely on his Dutchy of *Luxemburgh*.

Their proceedings as to the Seigniories and Lands of *Russy*, *Putlange*, and *Preschc* are yet more enormous; for the fifth of *May*, 1680. the *Count de Bussy* presented himself at the Frontier of *Luxemburgh* with a Body of *French* Horse and Dragoons, with resolution to enter that Province on the morrow, if the Souldiers his Catholick Majesty had in those Castles did not retire thence in the mean time; which, to prevent greater inconveniences, they did: And the *Count de Bussy* immediately possess'd himself of the Places, plac'd *French* Garrisons in them, and forc'd the Province of *Luxemburgh* to pay the Charges the Victuallers of his Troops said they had been at, and imprisoned the Provost of *Verton*, till he had Compounded with them for a hundred Pistols.

These Violences were the more surprizing, as grounded on no other pretence than an imaginary Dependence of those places on *Thionville* and *Rodemacker*: Though *Russy* be a County and Seigniory held immediately of the Person of his Catholick Majesty, to whom it does Homage and other

ther Services, which it performs to his Majeſty in the Perſon of his Governour-General of that Province, to whom alone under his Majeſty it is oblig'd to pay them, having always been a place independent of any other, and its Inhabitants ſubject to the immediate Juriſdiction of the Council Provincial of *Luxemburgh*. Beſides it is Regiſtred as a County, and more ancient than *Thionville* and *Rodemacker*, as appears by the Surveys and Admiſſions, particularly of the years 1270, and 1563.

The Caſtle of *Putlange* is alſo a Seigniory in Chief, holden immediately of his Catholick Majeſty as Duke of *Luxemburgh*, and the Territory of it is under the Juriſdiction of the Provoſtſhip of *Luxemburgh*, with which it hath been always tax'd, and contributes to all Charges publick and private, ordinary and extraordinary, as appears by the Regiſters of Fires in the years 1552, 1563, 1624, 1656, and 1659. By the Original Aſſeſſments, the Accounts of the Provoſtſhip, and the Sentence given in the point the laſt of *June*, 1624.

And that the Lordſhip of *Preiſche*, conſiſting in a Caſtle and ſome Farms, hem'd in and incompaſſed with Villages of the provoſtſhip of *Luxemburgh*, is a diſtinct Fiefe and Seigniory holden in Chief, and

depending immediately on his Catholick Majesty, as Duke of *Luxemburgh*; as appears by many Admissions of Tenants, and Surveys, particularly those of 1563, 1597, and 1624.

Breach as to Charlemont.

By the Treaty of Peace his Catholick Majesty was to have his Election, to yield up to the most Christian King the Town of *Charlemont*, or in lieu thereof, to procure *Dinaut* to be yielded to him, with the consent of the Prince of *Leige*, the Emperour and the Empire, within a year from the Ratification of the Peace between the Emperour and his most Christian Majesty: The Catholick King having determin'd his Election by chooſing the Ceſſion of *Dinaut*, The Miniſters of *France* without any ſcruple publickly us'd all the means in their power to deprive his Catholick Majesty of the Effect of his Choice; And, two Months before the year was expir'd, imploy'd open Force to poſſeſs themſelves of *Charlemont*: The year was to begin from the Ratification of the Treaty between the Emperour and *France*, (being the twenty eighth of *April*, 1679. the day the Ratifications were exchang'd) and to end the ſame day in the year 1680. But the *French* were ſo impatiently eager to be Maſters of that Town,

that

that two Months before, they drew down many Forces to the Frontier, and declar'd to the Governour of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, that if that Town were not Evacuated in *February* 1680, they would right themſelves by Arms: Pretending it ſufficient, the Ratification of the Peace by the moſt Chriſtian King was Dated in *February* 1679, though the Ratification by the Emperour, and the Exchange was made after.

This proceeding was more unjuſt, as contrary to the Nature of Treaties, which is grounded on the mutual conſent of Parties: Which the Miniſters of *France* thought ſo neceſſary in regard of the Ratification of the Treaty with *Spain*, that the delay of it by his Catholick Majeſty for a time agreed on for that purpoſe, ſerv'd them for a pretence to force his Majeſties Subjects to pay them Contributions two Months beyond the term agreed on.

And though their pretences were wide from the purpoſe, it being evident that the time for demanding the Ceſſion of *Dinant* was not to begin till the Ratification of the Peace by the Emperour, without which the Inſtances of his Catholick Majeſty in the Empire could not be effectual; yet the Repreſentations made on this Subject by the

Spaniſh Embaſſador, and thoſe of *England* and *Holland*, were altogether vain; And his Catholick Majeſty was obliged to comply with them, to prevent the Oppreſſion of his Country by their Troops; which, in default of compliance with their pleaſure, had order to fall into his Majeſties Countries four ſeveral ways.

More Contraventions in Luxemburgh *and* Namur.

They were no ſooner in poſſeſſion of *Charlemont*, but they made themſelves Maſters of ſeveral Places of *Luxemburgh* and *Namur*, as Dependents of that Town, which is but a Fortreſs or place of Arms, having not any Dependent, nor mentioned in the Treaty.

Under this pretence Fifty Men under the Command of Count *Montbron* took the Caſtle of *Agimont*, and forc'd the *Spaniſh* Garriſon to quit it; though *Agimont* be ſo far from being a Dependent of *Charlemont*, that on the contrary *Charlemont* hath been always a Dependent, and reputed part of *Agimont*, till ſeparated from it by *Charles* the Fifth: The Proteſtations againſt this proceeding were altogether fruitleſs, and his Catholick Majeſty conniv'd at the Attempt, to prevent the irruption his Countries were threatned with in caſe of oppoſition.

The

The ſame time they ſeiz'd *Givet*, and afterwards poſſeſs'd themſelves of above thirty Villages belonging to his Catholick Majeſty, pretending them to be Dependents of *Agimont*, though the pretence for the moſt part be as groundleſs as that of the Dependence of *Agimont* on the Fortreſs of *Charlemont*: Part of thoſe Villages being of the Dutchy of *Luxemburgh*; as the Seigniories of *Rienne* and *Viereux les Walraut*, the former whereof is held of the Caſtle of *Orchimont*, and the other a Seigniory in Chief, independent of any other place, as appears by the Admiſſions and Surveys of both; and part of them not only are parcel of that Dutchy, but have been acknowledged ſuch by the Intendant *Faultrier*, who being ask'd the reaſon of this Infraction of the Peace, anſwered he very well knew the Articles of it: And that this Village being not above half a League from *Givet*, and ſurrounded on all ſides with the Lands of *Agimont*, his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty was at liberty to appropriate to himſelf the Soveraignty of it, by diſintereſting his Catholick Majeſty of the Right he had in it. Though in truth ſuch Exchanges and Diſintereſſments, as the Intendant ſeemed to intimate, could not be regulated by the will of either of the Crowns: It being expreſly provided by the

the fifteenth and ſixteenth Articles of the Treaty, that Commiſſioners ſhould be appointed on both ſides for adjuſting them, with directions for clearing ſuch difficulties as might ariſe on that Subject.

A third part of thoſe Villages belongs to the County of *Namur*, and depends not of *Agimont*, but other places of that Province belonging to his Catholick Majeſty: But there is no end of the Dependences they pretend to: In *April* 1680, the Villages of *Spontin*, *Falmaigne*, *Pondroſme*, *Serinnes*, *Maiſmil*, St. *Blaiſe*, *Hargnies*, and the two *Bourſeignes*, were ſeiz'd by the *French*, as obliged to follow the Fortune of the Seigniory of *Polvache* in the ſame County.

Contraventions and Violences again'ſt ſeveral Abbies in diverſ Provinces.

In the ſame Month of *April* they poſſeſs'd themſelves of the Abby and Villages of *Waulſors*, *Haſtier*, and *Ermeton*, belonging to his Catholick Majeſty in the ſame County: They attempted the Abby of *Moulin*, and us'd all ſorts of Artifice to induce the Monks in the abſence of their Prelat to ſwear Allegiance to the Crown of *France*.

Having found at St. *Gerrard*, a Prior that had the baſeneſs to deſire their protection, they ſeiz'd the Lands of *Broigne* and St. *Gerrard*, having ſent thither for that purpoſe

poſe an Officer with Dragoons in *July* 1680. The pretence being, that the Monks of the Priory of St. *Gerrard* had oppoſed the Union made of that Priory to the Biſhopwrick of *Namur* in the laſt Age: And that the See of *Namur* being void, they had Right to defend and ſupport thoſe Monks, that the Profits and Revenues of the Biſhopwrick might be preſerv'd for the uſe of them they ſhould belong to.

They committed the like attempts againſt other Abbies in *Haynault* and *Flanders*, and refus'd to admit the Abbot of *Hannon*, nominated by his Catholick Majeſty while the Abby was under his Obedience: They forc'd the Abbot of *Aumont* to go to the *French* Court, pretending he was rendred a Dependent of it by the Ceſſion of the Provoſtſhip of *Maubenge*, though his Abby is not of that Provoſtſhip, but depends immediately of the Court of *Mons*.

They have treated and continue to treat with rigor the Abby of *Dunes* transferr'd long ſince into the City of *Bruges*, having in effect taken away all its Subſiſtence, by ſeizing the Lands it hath under the *French* Kings Dominion, and giving them to a revolted Monk, who hath procur'd himſelf to be made an Abbot in one of the Farms of the ſaid Abby called *Begard*: So that the

Prelat

Prelat and Monks of *Dunes* at *Bruges*, being thirty in number, having not wherewith to maintain themſelves, have for their nouriſhment been forc'd to ſell the Conſecrated Veſſels of their Church; and having now nothing left, are reduc'd to the utmoſt extremity, having not been able to prevail for any thing to maintain them in the mean time till Juſtice be done them, which they have demanded, and are ſent to the Conference at *Courtray*, in order to obtaining it.

Not content herewith, they pretended a Right to take from that Priory all its Effects, and the poor Remains it hath under the Dominion of his Catholick Majeſty, and for that purpoſe ſeiz'd by way of Reprizal the Eſtate of the Abby of St. *Peter* in *Ghent*, to the value of ſix thouſand Florins a year.

Contraventions and Attempts in the Woods and Foreſts of his Catholick Majeſty,

Their Attempts in the Woods and Foreſts of his Catholick Majeſty in ſeveral Provinces, are no leſs conſiderable than deſtitute of any colour of Reaſon.

They poſſeſs'd themſelves of the Woods of *Nieppe*, *Mourmal*, and *Ooſthulſt*, which were neither yielded up to them, nor depend on any of the Places yielded; and extended

tended their Uſurpation (in regard of the Woods of *Ooſthulſt*) into the Territory of *Merckem* which is within the Freedom of *Bruges*.

Their pretended protection of the Eſtate of the Monaſtery of St. *Gerrard* before mentioned, hath ſuffic'd to intitle them, not only to diſpoſe of the Eſtate of that Monaſtery, but to Uſurp his Catholick Majeſties Foreſts bordering on the County of *Namur*, particularly *Biert*, *Marlaigne*, and *Foix*, having hindred the Serjeants to make diſtreſſe there, carried them Priſoners to St. *Gerrard*, and obliged them by all ſorts of Menaces to ſwear Fealty to them, and to diſcover what was done in thoſe Woods for his Catholick Majeſty.

When complaint was made of the injuſtice of this proceeding, the Intendent *Faultrier* anſwered, if thoſe Woods belong'd to his Catholick Majeſty he ſhould have them; and that the matter ſhould be regulated in the Conference at *Courtray*.

And his Subjects. They have taken the ſame liberty as to the Woods of his Subjects, having cauſed thoſe of the County of *Beaumont* to be cut down for the Fortifications of *Maubenge*, without conſent of the Owners.

The

The Tolls and Cuſtoms of his Catholick Majeſty are not exempt from the Violences of the *French*, who in the Territories ſubject to their Dominion, have at their pleaſure erected Offices for gathering them in the very ſight of his Majeſties Towns: And when the like was endeavour'd to have been done on his Majeſties part at St. *Antony*'s, about three qarters of a League from *Tournay*, they not only hindred it by force, pretending it too near the City of *Tournay*, but poſſeſs'd themſelves of the Village where the Office was intended to have been ſet up.

Nor will they permit that their Subjects ſhall pay any Duty for Importation or Exportation of Goods they carry through the *Spaniſh* Dominions, from one Town under their Obedience to another: Becauſe it is ſaid in the ſixteenth Article of the Treaty, that if Difference ariſe about any Lands belonging to either Crown, ſurrounded by thoſe belonging to the other, no Office may be erected on either ſide, to perplex and render more difficult the Communication of Places under the ſame Obedience: And on this ground they have hindered the Eſtabliſhment of Offices in ſeveral places where there are not any Enclaves or Lands ſurrounded as aforeſaid.

The

The *French* Subjects need no more than the Countenance and Aſſiſtance of an Intendant to defraud (without fear of Puniſhment) His Catholick Majeſty of theſe and other Rights in his Countries, where this Eſtabliſhment is not contradicted, and to be diſcharg'd of the Forfeitures and Confiſcations they have incurr'd, and the Compoſitions they have agreed to.

This hath been made appear on ſeveral occaſions, particularly in *December* 1680, in the Dutchy of *Luxembourgh*, when a Merchant of *Marville*, who would have convey'd ſeverel Stuffs from *Luxembourgh* into *France*, without bringing them to the Staple, without Entring their Quantity or Quality, and without paying the Duties of Importation or Exportation, or that of Safe-Conduct, which is generally due for whatever goes out of *Luxembourgh*; and had Treated with the Officers of his Catholick Majeſty to pay fourſcore Patacoons to diſcharge himſelf from the Penalties incurr'd. He no ſooner addreſs'd himſelf to the Intendant of *Metz*, under pretence of a Priviledge granted thoſe of *Marville* by *Arch-Duke Albert*, to bring thither their Merchandiſes in their paſſage through his Dominions, without paying any Duties; but the Intendant declar'd his pleaſure the

Merchant

Merchant ſhould be abſolutely diſcharg'd; otherwiſe, that Right ſhould be done him by way of Reprizal, which he gave the Governour of *Thionville* order to make upon the Inhabitants of *Luxembourgh*: So that to ſtop his courſe, the Officers of *Spain* were forc'd to reſtore to the Merchant the fourſcore Patacoons, pay him his Coſts of Suit, and to give him two hundred and fourſcore Crowns Dammages: Though the Priviledge granted the Inhabitants of *Marville*, when under the Obedience of *Arch-Duke Albert* could not take place after it had paſt into the ſubjection of *France*; and that it was declar'd before, it extended not to the ſaid Duty of Safe-Conduct, and conſequently cannot warrant the Contraventions againſt his Catholick Majeſties Placarts.

By prohibiting them to Alien their Eſtates without Licence.

They have not only ill us'd the Subjects of his Catholick Majeſty, and particularly the Nobility, but have taken their Meaſures to take from them the Liberty of Alienating the Lands they have under the Dominion of *France*: For under pretence there was heretofore an Order that the *French* muſt purchaſe Licence to ſell their Lands in any part of the Low-Countries, particularly in *Artois*

Artois and *Cambreſy*; they made a general Ordinance the fifth of *December* 1679. Prohibiting the Subjects of his Catholick Majeſty to Alien their Eſtates, in any part of the *French* Dominions, to the uſe either of *French* or Strangers, without Licence from the moſt Chriſtian King; contrary to what was agreed by the Treaty of Peace, That every one ſhould be reſtored to the full property and enjoyment of his Eſtate, which conſiſts principally in the liberty to diſpoſe as one thinks beſt of his own.

In the time of full Peace they damm'd up the Waters at *Conde*, and afterwards opening the Sluces laid under Water all the Lands of *Berniſſart*, the Meadows and greateſt part of the Lands of *Harchies*, *Preau*, *Tiuvette*, *Henſy*, *Neufville*, *Sarty*, and a great part of *Pommerevil*, all under the Dominion of his Catholick Majeſty: This done, they laid a Tax of fifty Florins on every *Bonnier* of Land and Meadow under Water, for redeeming the Inundation, and threatned the Proprietors to ſeize upon the Meadows, and Unite them to the Crown of *France*, in default of payment of the Tax: And ſeveral not ſubmitting to this Oppreſſion,

By drowning their grounds.

Bonnier *is a meaſure of Land ſomewhat above the* French *Acre or Arpent.*

they caus'd thoſe Meadows to be Mow'd in *July* and *October* 1680, and let them out to Farm to the uſe of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty for the Term of ſeven years.

This Violent and Notorious Uſurpation upon the Soveraignty of his Catholick Majeſty is the more ſurprizing, for that the *French* pretend to a Right to oblige the Governors of his Majeſties Places in the Netherlands, by way of Reprizal, to open their Sluces, when their Subjects ſuffer the leaſt inconvenience by the ſtopping them.

They made the Sluces of *Newport* be open'd at the firſt demand, for the benefit of the Meadows of *Furnes*: And during the Peace of *Aix la Chappelle*, they made uſe of a pretence of ſome Dammage receiv'd in their Lands by the Inhabitants of *Berniſſart*, by the ſtopping of the Waters of *Conde*, to ſeize upon the Effects of ſeveral of the Nobility, and other Subjects of his Catholick Majeſty, and diſintereſted the ſaid Inhabitants from any Concern in the Affair, taking the matter wholly upon themſelves: And though in the year 1680, the Waters of *Courtray* were let down at their requeſt beyond the uſual marks, ſo that his Catholick Majeſties Cuſtomary Mill, where his Tenants in thoſe Parts were obliged to bring their Griſts, could not Grind of a long time,

time, only that they might be furniſhed with the Water they ſaid they wanted, for working more eaſily in ſome Foundations of the Fortifications of *Menin*.

Not ſatisfied with this, they would have made the Governour of *Courtray* reſponſable for the inconveniences they ſuffer'd by the Rains; and on another occaſion ſent him word, that if he did not let down the Waters to a greater height than they were at, they would ſend Forces into the *Caſtlewick* of *Courtray* to Quarter at diſcretion, and that Count *Montbron* had received Orders to that purpoſe: So that the Governour of *Courtray* was obliged to deſire the *French* to ſend ſome Perſons to *Courtray* to inform themſelves of the Truth, and be convinc'd upon ſight that they had done all in their power to pleaſure them, that he might prevent the Reprizal they were going to put in Execution, and whereof they make uſe every moment, even in private Affairs.

By ſtopping the courſe of Juſtice.

For, for a Sentence pronounc'd in the Court of *Mons*, againſt a Perſon the Intendant *Faultrier* pretended to belong to the Dominion of *France*, they ſeiz'd Goods of the *Spaniſh* Subjects amounting to above a hundred times the value of the Sum in Queſtion.

The *Burgomaſter* and Sheriff of *Zenecon* were impriſoned for having exacted a Labourer in the Land of *Agimont*.

If a Robbery or any diſorder be committed in their Country, 'tis enough if they can ſuſpect it hath been done by the Subjects or Souldiers of the Neighbouring *Spaniſh* Garriſons; this ſerves them for ground ſufficient not only to demand Juſtice, but to do themſelves the Right they pretend to, by way of Reprizal; as they did in *Luxembourgh* and *Flanders* in *December* 1680, ſo that the States of thoſe Provinces were obliged to charge themſelves with Reſtitution of what the *French* ſaid had been taken from them.

Contraventions and Violences on the account of Paliſades *at* Bovignes.

If they apprehend any Fortification of Places belonging to his Catholick Majeſty, or have not a mind they ſhould go on, they proclaim Reprizal beforehand, as was done the beginning of the year 1681. When being alarm'd at the News of ſome *Paliſades* made at *Bovignes* by a compauy of Souldiers Quarter'd there, they ſent to *Bruſſells* the *French* Lieutenant of *Tournay*, to declare to the Governour of the *Netherlands*, that having Forces in *Dinaut* they would not permit *Bovignes*, being ſo near it, to be Fortified, and

and that if they ceas'd not Forifying on this warning, they would imploy Force to ſtop them. And though they were made ſenſible that Fortification was nothing, and that they might be convinc'd by a ſight of it on the place, they were not ſatisfied, but diſpoſed of their Troops in readineſs to enter his Catholick Majeſties Countries, and forc'd the Governour to take away the *Paliſade*: Though in the mean time they Fortifie where they pleaſe, have rais'd a regular Fortification at *Menin* near *Courtray*, and cannot pretend the Town of *Dinaut* to be theirs, but the Biſhops of *Liege*, to whom they are obliged to reſtore it, and have by the Cardinal of *Bouillon* ſolicited the Chapter of that Biſhoprick not to conſent it ſhould be exchang'd and ſeparated from their Church, that by this means they may have the Town of *Charlemont*, and retain *Dinaut* alſo, the better to block up the Town and Province of *Namur*.

The conſtant ſucceſs they have in theſe Attempts and Violences, and the inability of the *Spaniſh Netherlands* to oppoſe them, makes them look upon the whole Country as a place inveſted by their Arms, to be harraſs'd on all ſides, that it may at laſt wholly fall under their Power.

New Violences in Namur, *by taking the Towns and Places of his Catholick Majeſty*

'Twas not on any other account, that the ſeventeenth of *May* 1681. they prohibited the Inhabitants of *Arbre* and *Leſues* belonging to his Catholick Majeſty, as part of the *Baylywick* of *Bovignes* in the County of *Namur*, to pay his Majeſty any more Taxes, upon pain of being chaſtis'd as diſobedient to the Orders of the moſt Chriſtian King: And that on the twenty ſixth of *June* 1681, they granted to him that gave moſt, the Great and Small Tithes of the Village of *Bioulx* and the Neighbouring Places between the *Sambre* and the *Meuſe*.

In *July* 1681, they poſſeſs'd themſelves of the Villages of *Bieſmes*, *Gerpinnes*, *Villers-la-poſterie*, *Acos*, *Ioncret*, *a la Stache*, *Orez*, *Gongnies*, *Bois*, *de Sart-Villers*, *Romree*, and *Furnau*, Dependents of the *Bayliage* of *Bovignes*, and forc'd the Mayors and Inhabitants of the ſaid Villages to come to *Bieſmes*, and there ſwear Allegiance to the moſt Chriſtian King: They ſeiz'd alſo the *Bayliage* of *Anthee* between the *Sambre* and the *Meuſe*, with all its Dependences, and poſſeſs'd themſelves of them, particularly *Morville*, *Fontaine*, *Meanvoye*, *Sierville*, *Flavions*, *Roſee*, *Keſtrevins*, *Metz*, *Weſpins*, *Melins*, *River*, *Somer*, *Ontraye*, *Wellien*,

wellien, and other places, all unqueſtionably belonging to his Catholick Majeſty as Earl of *Namur*. They extended their Uſurpation over the Foreſt of *Marlaigne*, which is part of his Catholick Majeſties Demaines, over ſix hundred *Bonniers* more, and forbad all the Chapmen of the Fellettes to fall any of the Woods ſold them, or to make any uſe of them, without paying their Commiſſary for them.

In Hainalt.

They continued their Violences in the Province of *Hainalt*, where the fifth of *April* 1681. they poſſeſs'd themſelves of the Villages of *Vaux*, *Fontenoy*, *Veron*, *Maubray*, *Bras-maiſme*, and *Bourgeon*, though unqueſtionably belonging to his Catholick Majeſty, as part of the *Caſtlewick* of *Aeth*, as was agreed by the Procurators and Commiſſioners of both Crowns at the Conference at *Lille*, in Execution of the Treaty of *Aix la Chappelle*, where it was Decreed by conſent, That theſe Villages ſhould continue in the Liſt Exhibited by the Procurator of the moſt Chriſtian King, who enjoy'd them on that account, till by the Treaty of *Nimmighen* he was ingag'd to reſtore them to his Catholick Majeſty, in purſuance whereof, he cauſed them to be Evacuated with the reſt of that *Caſtlewick*, that his Catholick Majeſty might

have free Poſſeſſion of them, wherein he continued till the ſaid fifth of *April* 1681.

New and horrible Violences in taking all the Towns in the Territory of Luxemburgh, *except the Provoſtſhip of the City.*

Their Principal Deſigns have always been againſt the Province of *Luxemburgh*, for its great extent as well on their ſide as on the ſide of the Empire, and the *Netherlands*, to the Province of *Namur*; and their Exhorbitances to bring it under their power, have been greater than the Diſorders and Enormities committed in other Places.

For, under pretence that the County of *Verton* had ſome Ages paſt been holden of the Biſhop of *Verdun*, and that the Counts had done Homage, and other Services, to the Biſhop for that County; the *French* (without Colour of Juriſdiction) in the Name of the pretended Lord of that place, caus'd his Catholick Majeſty (in the Perſon of one of his Officers) to be Summon'd to appear in their Chamber of Reunion Eſtabliſhed at *Metz*, to do his Service due for the County of *Verton*, upon pain of Forfeiture: Which pain they not only Decreed, but would have Executed by Force of Arms in the Territories of his Catholick Majeſty: Having ſent the thirteenth of *March* 1681, the Count *De Buſſy*

Buſſy with a Troop of Horſe and Dragoons into the Dutchy of *Luxemburgh*, where he preſented himſelf at the Gate of *Verton*, and Summond him who Commanded there for his Catholick Majeſty to quit the place with his Garriſon. The Commander declaring he could not do it without Order from the Governour of the Province, the Count *De Buſſy* with about two thouſand five hundred Horſe Quartered in the ſame Province, and continued there till thet wenty fourth of *April* following, having in that time committed ſeveral Acts of Hoſtility, by the Spoil and Ruine of the Eſtates and Effects of his Catholick Majeſties Subjects, by taking away their Cattel and other Moveables, and impriſoning their Perſons, and putting them to the Ranſom, without deſiſting his violent Enterprizes till his Catholick Majeſty had ordered his Garriſon to be drawn out of *Verton*.

And though this was done the eighteenth of *April* 1681, the Count *De Buſſy*, not ſatisfied therewith, continued his Violences, till the *Spaniards* Evacuated St. *Mard*, though a Dependent of another Provoſtſhip.

The ſame Count poſſeſs'd himſelf of the Seigniories and Caſtles of *Tour la Val*, *Gomeriers*, and *Mont Quintin*, having ſent towards this laſt place a Company of Granadeers

deers to drive out the *Spaniſh* Garriſon thence, and damnified the Province by his Spoils and Oppreſſions to the value of a hundred and fifty thouſand Crowns.

They ſeiz'd alſo the Provoſtſhip of *Orchimont*, and ſeveral Lordſhips included in it, and Neighbouring to it: And forc'd the Officers both of State and Juſtice, the Lawyers and other Inhabitants, to ſwear Allegiance to the moſt Chriſtian King, and forbad them to pay any Aids or Taxes to the States of *Luxemburgh*.

They poſſeſs'd themſelves alſo of the Caſtles of *Roshfort* and *Beaurain*, where they have plac'd a Garriſon, though theſe Places are part of the Dominions of his Catholick Majeſty in Right of his Dutchy of *Luxemburgh*, to which they have belonged ſeveral Ages.

And that they might ſeize the Territory of the County of *Chiny*, and ſo open a way to invade the reſt of that Province, they have ſearch'd out a pretence of Tenure, that Homage ought to be paid to his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty for that County: Which in truth is part of the Ancient Demeans of his Catholick Majeſty as Duke of *Luxemburgh*, and hath been many Ages in the Poſſeſſion of his Majeſty and his Predeceſſors independent of any other Power.

True

True it is, the Dukes of *Lorain* pretended a Right to have Homage done them, as Dukes of *Barr*, for a Moiety of that County; aud ſeveral Conferences were had on that Subject toward the end of the laſt Age, and the beginning of this, betwixt the Deputies of *Arch-Duke Albertus*, and thoſe of the Duke of *Lorrain* and *Barr*: But 'tis as true, and appears by the Treaty had in purſuance of thoſe Conferences, That it was agreed, the County of *Chiny* ſhould be abſolutely exempted from the Fealty and Homage pretended to for it by the Duke of *Lorrain* and *Barr*, who granted to the ſaid *Arch-Duke* and his Succeſſors all the Right he had or could have to it, in conſideration of a Releaſe the *Arch-Duke* made to him of the Services due for ſome places of the Dukedom of *Barr*.

Notwithſtanding this, the *French* Summon'd, (at a Houſe of an Officer of the ſaid County) the pretended Count of *Chiny* to appear in the ſaid Chamber of *Reunion* at *Metz*, (which hath not any Authority or Juriſdiction in the Caſe) to do Homage to his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, as being in Poſſeſſion of the Dukedom of *Barr* without any Grant.

And though this Summons and Proceedings thereupon have been Vacuated by the

the Councils of his Catholick Majesty, as Judges of the Territory, the *French* have not ceas'd to pursue their Point. And the better to gain it, in a place where could be no contradiction, the most Christian Kings Attorney made use of those Evidences only which had been exhibited in the said Conferences on the part of the Duke of *Lorrain* and *Barr*, without mentioning the Evidences Exhibited on the part of *Arch-Duke Albertus*, nor the Treaty concluded.

Pursuant hereto the said Chamber of *Metz* upon a pretended default gave Judgment the twenty first of *April* 1681, whereby the pretended Count of *Chiny* was condemn'd to hold the said County of the Dukedom of *Barr*, and to do Homage for its Appurtenances, Dependences, and places annext to it, upon pain of Forfeiture to be incurr'd within a Month, without further Order.

This Judgment was sent into almost every place of the said Province, though altogether independent of *Chiny*; and Prohibition added in the Name of his most Christian Majesty, that no Money should, without expreis Order from him, and the appointment of the Officers of the Generalship of *Metz*, be rais'd or impos'd on the Inhabitants of those Places; nor any Quarter or Subsistence

Subſiſtence allowed there for any Officers or Souldiers of any Nation whatever, without like Order and Appointment, on pain of a thouſand Livers.

And as theſe ſtrange Orders, (being abſolutely null by the Makers want of Juriſdiction and Authority within the Territory and Dominions of his Catholick Majeſty) could not be obey'd there; the Count *De Buſſy* entred again into the Province of *Luxemburgh* the tenth of *July* 1681. with a Body of Horſe and Dragoons, and caus'd the Commander of *Chiny* for his Gatholick Majeſty to be Summoned to draw his Garriſon out of *Chiny*, and leave the place to the *French*, adding Threats in caſe of refuſal. The Commander Anſwering, his Duty permitted him not to comply with the Summons, the Count *De Buſſy* firſt Quartered his Troops in the County of his Catholick Majeſty about *Chiny*, and afterwards at *Neuf-Chaſteau* in the Country of St. *Hubert*, *Mirwart*, *Marche*, *Durbuy*, and other Places, having not only forc'd the Inhabitants to receive the ſaid Troops, but obliged ſome of them to ſwear Allegiance to the moſt Chriſtian King: Afterwards he went with the ſame Troops to *Ortheville*, *Aſnonlez*, *Baſtoigne*, *Martelange*, *Ell*, and then to *Merſch*, having poſted himſelf between

between *Merſch* and *Lintgen*, till the thirteenth of *Auguſt*.

Yet the Miniſters of *France* thought this a Proceeding not brisk enough, and therefore the ſooner to attain their end, ſent an Envoy to *Bruſſels* to ſignifie to his Highneſs the Prince of *Parma*, Governour of the *Netherlands*, that if within eight days he caus'd not the *Spaniſh* Garriſons to be all drawn out of the County of *Chiny*, and all its Dependences, they would make a further Irruption into the Lands of his Catholick Majeſty in *Flanders* and *Hainalt*, with two Bodies of Horſe, Commanded by Count *Montbron* and the *Chevalier de Sourdis*, whom they had order'd to March for that purpoſe to the Frontiers of both Provinces.

So that to prevent the total overthrow of his Catholick Majeſties Intereſt in the *Netherlands*, the *Spaniſh* Garriſons were drawn out of *Chiny* and all its Dependences.

Yet all this would not ſatisfie them; but to compaſs their Deſign of making themſelves Maſters of other places in *Luxemburgh*, as Dependents of *Chiny*, (though in truth they were not, nor had their Chamber of *Reunion* Decreed any thing in that point) they let his Highneſs know further, the

the two Bodies of Horſe above-mentioned ſhould fall into his Catholick Majeſties Country, unleſs he would Evacuate all thoſe places the *Count de Buſſy* ſhould name to be Dependents of *Chiny*, having order'd the ſaid Troops to forrage in the interim in *Flanders* and *Hainalt* upon the Lands belonging to his Catholick Majeſty, into which they caus'd their Forragers to enter, and forc'd the Subjects (to prevent their Ruine) to carry to the *French* Camp the Forrage they demanded, being double the quantity they needed, and to pay in the Country ſubject to *France* the Subſiſtance of thoſe Troops.

To theſe Violences they added the Uſurpation of his Catholick Majeſties Soveraignty over his Subjects, prohibiting them by Proclamation to carry their Effects into his Majeſties Wall'd Towns, on pain of Confiſcation, which they Executed in ſome places.

Beſides all this, they forc'd the *Spaniſh* Subjects to make Preſents to the Commanders of theſe Troops for their Oppreſſion and Injuries, as the Effects of the Amity and fair Correſpondence they had promiſed to obſerve by the Treaty of Peace: So that (to put a ſtop to thoſe Violences) they had delivered up to them (beſides *Chiny* and its Depen-

Dependences) all the Towns, Lordſhips, and Countries of the Dutchy of *Luxemburgh*, demanded by the *Count de Buſſy*, except the City of *Luxemburgh* and the Provoſtſhip thereof, with ſome Lordſhips included: Whereby they have not only extended their Power over a large quantity of Ground, containing above a thouſand Towns, Burroughs and Villages, but alſo opened the way for ſubduing *Luxemburgh*, eſpecially by continuing the meaſures they have taken to ſtop the Importation of Neceſſaries for its ſubſiſtence.

All which is directly contrary to the Treaty of Peace, (whereby to prevent all occaſions of proceeding by force) it is agreed by the fifteenth Article that Commſſioners ſhould be ſent to *Courtray*, to put an amicable end to all differences that ſhould ariſe about Execution of the Treaty.

Their refuſing to treat of any buſineſs at the Conference.

But they have made it evidently appear they intended no ſuch matter, nor ſent their Deputies to *Courtray* for any other end, than meerly to make a ſhow, and amuſe the Neighbouring Princes and States, without any the leaſt effectual ſatisfaction.

For

For the Commiſſioners of the two Crowns having met in *December* 1679, the *French* rais'd a Preliminary difficulty about the Title of Duke of *Burgundy* inſerted in the Commiſſion from his Catholick Majeſty; pretending that Dukedome had been granted to the moſt Chriſtian King, by the Treaty of *Crepy*.

Difficulty rais'd about the Title of Duke of Burgundy.

And though there be not any ground for the Objection, but on the contrary, the ſaid Treaty mentions not any, otherwiſe than Conditionally and Alternatively: That the *Netherlands* ſhould be granted, with a Renunciation of the Dutchy of *Burgundy*, to Prince *Charles*, younger Son of *Francis* the Firſt; in caſe he ſhould Marry the Daughter of *Charles* the Fifth: Or that the Dutchy of *Milan* ſhould be granted to that Prince if he Married the Daughter of *Ferdinand* King of the *Romans*, at the Election of the Emperour: That the Emperour determined his Election by the Marriage of his Daughter with *Ferdinand*; that the intended Marriage of the ſaid younger Son of *France* was prevented by his ſudden Death, and conſequently, the condition of the Grant was not fiulfill'd, in which caſe the Title and pretenſion to the Dutchy of *Burgundy* was expreſly re-

ſerv'd, in that as in all following Treaties that relate to it: Beſides it was made appear, the diſcuſſion of this point was out of the Power of the Commiſſioners, which was limited to the Execution of the Treaty of *Nimmighen* which mentions it not: And that there was ſo much the leſs reaſon to raiſe this Objection in a place where they were obliged to diſallow and oppoſe it, for that this Title belongs to his Catholick Majeſty by Birth-right: That ſince the Union of the Houſe of *Auſtria* with that of *Burgundy*, all the Princes of both Branches, (as well that of *Spain* as *Germany*) have us'd it, and uſe it to this day: That with the full privity, and without any contradiction of *France*, it hath been conſtantly inſerted in all the Treaties made ſince that of *Crepy*, for an Age and a half; that it is found in the Powers granted for the preſent Treaty of Peace, the Execution whereof is the ſole matter in queſtion; as alſo in the Ratification of the Articles, and the Proxy for the Eſpouſals given by his Catholick Majeſty to the moſt Chriſtian King, who accepted it without ſcruple, and by vertue of it ſubſtituted the Prince of *Conty* in that Affair.

Notwithſtanding all this, they perſiſted in their Demand, and the third of *May*, 1680.

1680. caus'd it to be declar'd to the *Spaniſh* Commiſſioners, that if they did not procure themſelves another Commiſſion to the ſatisfaction of the *French*, within the Term limited for that purpoſe, the moſt Chriſtian King would order his Commiſſioners to retire from the Conference, and poſſeſs himſelf of all the places he ſhould judge ought to belong to him by vertue of the Treaty.

And though this difficulty ceas'd ſince *September* 1680. and that the Commiſſioners of *France* the fifteenth of that Month declar'd they were ſatisfied with the Powers Communicated to them that day; and that they were content to enter upon the buſineſs; yet they ſought out ſeveral pretences to delay the Affair for ſeveral Months. And when they could not find any more, but expreſſed themſelves ſatisfied with the Reaſons of the *Spaniards*; 'twas but in appearance and meerly to amuſe them, for they continued to decide all by the way of Arms, eluding all inſtances made to the contrary.

And when the Commiſſioners of his Catholick Majeſty deſired to Treat at *Courtray* of the Affairs of *Luxemburgh*; the Commiſſioners of *France* declared openly, they had not any Commiſſion or power

to Treat of them there, and that they concerned the Execution of the Treaty of *Munſter*, and not that of *Nimmighen*; though they very well knew, neither his Catholick Majeſty, nor any on his behalf intervened in the Treaty of *Munſter*, nor in that of *Nimmighen*, as relating to that of *Munſter*; the one and the other having been made ſeperately between the Plenipotentiaries of the Emperour and the moſt Chriſtian King.

And as to the reſtoring his Catholick Majeſty to the Poſſeſſion of the Places and Countries Uſurp'd from him by Force ſince the Publiſhing of the Peace; the *French* have been ſo far from doing his Majeſty Right, that they have inceſſantly acted new Violences and Injuries, and formed other pretenſions at the Conference, not only deſtitute of Ground, but any appearance of Reaſon: Inſomuch, that they inſiſted the moſt Chriſtian King had Right over the Towns and Countries of *Aloſt*, *Niuoue*, *Gramont*, and abundance of other Places, to the very Lands of the States of the United Provinces: And demanded an Equivalent for them from his Catholick Majeſty, pretending that by the taking of *Ghent*, their Arms had given them Right of Entry into thoſe Countries; and that they had had

ſome

ſome kind of Poſſeſſion of them. Whereas in truth they are open places, and have ſo continued during the War: So that *France* could not on that account gain any right to them, nor hinder his Catholick Majeſty from acceſſe to them, and conſequently from preſerving his Right and Poſſeſſion as he hath done. And that the moſt Chriſtian King, after the taking of *Ghent*, pretended not to them but as Dependences of that City, which he is particularly and expreſly obliged to reſtore to his Catholick Majeſty.

Beſides, after the Publication of the Peace, the *French* were Quartered in thoſe Countries, as Places belonging to his Catholick Majeſty, to Force *Spain* to pay the Reſidue of the Contributions as pretended to by *France*: And when they were paid as is mentioned before, the moſt Chriſtian King drew his Forees out of thoſe Places at the time he Evacuated *Ghent*, that his Catholick Majeſty might be left in the peaceable Poſſeſſion of them.

Add hereto, that theſe Places are eſſential Parts of the *Barriere*, for which the moſt Chriſtian King hath obliged himſelf to reſt ſatisfied with the Ceſſion of certain Places agreed to be given him in exchange. And that in the Liſt of Places named in the

Treaty to be given in exchange of the *Barrieres*, the Places we ſpeak of are not compriz'd: And that after the Enumeration of Places to remain in the Poſſeſſion of either Crown, or to be reſtor'd to them, an Article was added by way of enlargement, that all Towns, Places, Poſtes, *&c.* ſhould be reſtored, that had been or ſhould be poſſeſs'd by either Party till the Publication of the Peace, as appears by the ſeventh Article of the Treaty.

More Contraventions and Violences in Namur *and* Haynault.

After all this they gave us to underſtand they were not minded to ſtop there; for they renewed their Uſurpations in the Provinces of *Haynault* and *Namur* with as much or more Violence than formerly: For in *October* 1681, they compelled the Commonality of *Long-Pret* and *Beutonville*, two Villages near *Beaumont* in *Haynault*, to ſwear Allegiance to the moſt Chriſtian King: And ſent Orders to the ſame purpoſe to thoſe of *Profonde-ville*, *Wepion*, *Aveloy*, and *Thyle-Chaſteau*, in the Province of *Namur*; and having poſted themſelves at *Wepion* adjoyning cloſe and contiguous to the City of *Luxemburgh*, they ſtopt the Importation of any Grain into it by Land or by Water; and the fourth of *October* 1681, ſeiz'd

ſeiz'd ſome Horſes Laden with Oats and other Grain, and caus'd the Boats that were going down the *Meuſe* to come a-ſhore, to be ſearched whether they had aboard any Grain to be carried to *Luxemburgh*.

Not content with this, they cauſed ſome of the Inhabitants of *Wepion* to be carried away in *November* 1681, on pretence thoſe of that Village had not ſworn Allegiance to *France*; and threatned to Plunder and ſet Fire on the Place if they comply'd not forthwith.

Beſides, they cauſed an Ordinance to be publiſhed, Dated the fourth of that Month, prohibiting all Gentlemen and others having Votes in the Aſſembly of the States of *Namur*, and thoſe who were Lords or Inhabitants of any Lands or Villages pretended by the *French* to have ſubmitted to them, to appear any more in the ſaid Aſſembly on pain of being proceeded againſt as diſobedient, with further prohibition to the Inhabitants of the Villages between the *Sambre* and the *Meuſe*, to acknowledg any Soveraign, other than the moſt Chriſtian King, or to receive any order from *Spain*, or pay any Rights, Taxes, Aids, or Duties, to any but thoſe deputed by the Intendant of *France*: With expreſs order to carry Priſoners to *Philippe-Ville* or *Charlemont*,

lemont, thoſe who ſhould bring any Orders of that Nature from *Spain* or any place but *France*, and the Perſons Commiſſioned by it.

To let the World ſee how unlimited they would make their Attemps, they extended them beyond the *Meuſe* over all the Villages of the Provoſtſhip of *Poilvache*; for though his Catholick Majeſty continued in peaceable poſſeſſion of them to the fifteenth of *November* 1681. (Except only the Month of *April*, 1680.) They poſſeſs'd themſelves of the Villages of *Houx* under *Polivache*, ſetting up there the Arms of *France*, and afterwards ſent orders to the like Effect to *Spontin* and *Surfinnes*, pretending the moſt Chriſtian King had taken poſſeſſion of all the ſaid Provoſtſhip of *Polivache*, and gained the Soveraignty over all the Inhabitants and the Villages its Dependents.

Purſuant to this pretence, in *October* and *November*, 1681, they ſent Orders to the Mayors and Inhabitants of the *Ban* of *Leignon*, the Villages of *Chaltin*, *Emptines*, *Spontin*, *Obey*, *Halliot*, *Gaun*, *Hodemon*, *Walay*, *Wauremont*, *Aſies*, the Mayoralty of *Rendarche*, containing ſeveral Villages, *Geſues*, *Corier*, *Falmaign*, and other places dependent and under the Juriſdiction of the ſaid Provoſtſhip, to force them to ſwear Allegiance

giance to *France*, and to ſend into *Dinant* Oates, Hay, and Straw, for Maintenance of their Horſe (which was accordingly done) with Prohibition to the Inhabitants to receive any Orders from his Catholick Majeſty, or carry any Money to the Receipt of of his Domaine, on any pretence whatever, upon pain of being puniſhed as diſloyal Subjects: After which they placed Souldiers in the Caſtles and ſtrong Places of that Provoſtſhip to be maintained at the Charge of the Country: Without ſetting up any pretence for ſeizing thoſe Places other than the pretended poſſeſſion of their King, as appears by the following expreſſions contained in every Order relating to this Affair: *viz.* Though the poſſeſſion his Majeſty is in of the Soveraignty of *Poilvache* and the Provoſtſhip thereof, may ſufficiently inform all the Subjects of the Provoſtſhip they ought not to acknowledge any Soveraign but his Majeſty, *&c.*

They took the ſame courſe with the Mayors and Inhabitants of the Village of *Ahin*, a Dependent of the Bailiage of *Entremeuze* and *Arche*, and with thoſe of the Mayorality of *Houx* a Dependent of *Bovignes*, and conſiſting in the Villages of *Liſoigne*, *d'Auvaigne*, *Purnode*, *Eurd'haille*, *Juoix* and *Godineſs*, and in the *Hamlettes* of *Lois*,

Lois, *Faynoulle*, *Champall*, *Venate*, *Furvoy*, *Frappeud*, *Freſne* and *Talfier*, all Situate beyond the *Meuſe*, and unqueſtionably belonging to his Catholick Majeſty as Count of *Namur*.

Nor did they think it ſufficient to make themſelves Maſters of the Woods of *Biert*, *Marlaigne*, and *Foy*, but they poſſeſſed themſelves alſo of the Foreſts of *Marly*, *Bielme*, *Vieux-fourneau*, *Halloy*, *Weillon*, *Hez*, *Bruvieres*, and *Heronart*; for having cauſed the ſaid Woods and Foreſts to be fell'd, they ſold them in *October* 1681, to him that bid moſt for the uſe of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty: And the fourth of *December* following, compelled the Ranger of the Foreſts of High and Low *Arche* (both Dependents of the ſaid *Bailiage* of *Entremeuſe* and *Arche*) to appear at *Dinaut* to ſwear Allegiance to *France*.

They pretend alſo a property in the Woods of *Anwez* in the ſame Province, conſiſting in eight hundred forty ſix *Bonniers* ſituate beyond the *Meuſe*; and in *November* 1681, prohibited the Officers of the Woods of that Quarter to come any more to *Namur* to make any Report concerning thoſe Woods to the Officers of his Catholick Majeſty, but required them to make their Reports for the future at *Dinaut*, on pain

pain of being hanged or ſent to the Gallies.

Other Violences in the Provinces of Lothier, Limburgh, Luxemburgh *and* Flanders.

They extend their Uſurpations to the Villages of the Dutchy of *Lothier* or *Brabant*, having about the end of *September* 1681, ſent orders (which were renewed the ſeventeenth of *November* the ſame year) to the Mayor and Inhabitants of *Ayſeaux*, *Le Roux*, *Abbaye d' Ogines*, and their Dependences, being all under the Juriſdiction of the ſaid Dutchy, to force them, (as they did,) to ſwear Allegiance to the moſt Chriſtian King: Notwithſtanding the Remonſtrance made to them by the Marquiſſe *d'Ayſſeaux*, that theſe Places were Dependents of the ſaid Dutchy of *Lothier* and not of the County of *Namur*.

They have alſo left Marks of their Violences in the Counting-Houſe of the Duties for Exportation and Importation eſtabliſhed at *Honyles Eſſeneux* in the Country of *Limbourgh*, as well by taking away all the Ancient *Controlles* of *Claude Noell* the *Controller* deceaſed, as by other Attempts and Violences againſt his Widdow, who foreſeeing their Enterprize withdrew with her Money to *Leige*.

In

In the beginning of *December* 1681. They made the Province of *Flanders* feel more ſharply the ſmart of their Opreſſions; for under pretence of ſome Attempts and Spoils pretended to have been committed in the Country of *Luxemburgh* by the Troops of his Catholick Majeſty (though caus'd by the *French*,) they invaded the ſaid Province, and committed more Cruelties than in a time of open War; having Plundered and ſack'd ſeveral Villages in the Country within the Freedom; and in the *Caſtlewick* of *Courtray*, taking away above ſix hundred Horſe, a Multitude of horned Beaſts, and carried with them the Bailiffs, Burgomaſters and Sheriffs of *Harlebeck*, *Thielt*, and *Deinſe*, the Provoſt of *Harlebeck*, the Baron of *Winghene*, ſeveral Curates and other Gentlemen of the Country, whom they us'd ill, and impriſoned them at *Menin* among the common Malefactors, where they indured very great incoveniences: The *Sieur Voorden* Commiſſioner for *France* at the Conference of *Courtray*, having declared to a Deputy of the ſaid *Caſtlewick*, that the pretenſion inſiſted on by *France*, was to have payment from the Subjects of *Spain*, of the Sum of ſixty thouſand Florins for Intereſt and Dammages pretended to have been ſuffered by them in

in the Country of *Luxemburgh*, and of three and thirty thouſand Patacoons for the Charges of the Execution above mentioned: And that if theſe Sums were not preſently paid, the Marſhal *d'Humieres* would ſend orders for making more terrible Executions, and taking perſons of greater Quality than thoſe who were then Priſoners.

To make it appear yet more clearly, that *France* ſcruples not any ſort of Contravention againſt the Treaty of Peace: An Ordinance was iſſued, dated the twenty ſeventh of *November* 1681, whereby they cauſed all the Lands in *Artois*, belonging to the Subjects of his Catholick Majeſty, to be ſeiz'd, with prohibition to the Farmers or Receivers to pay thenceforward any thing that ſhould be due to the Proprieters for Arrears or growing Rents till further order: In purſuance whereof, they cauſed all the Lands, Signiories, and other Effects belonging to the Baron of *Couriers*, Governour of *Audenard*, to be ſeiz'd; though by the Treaties of Peace the Subjects of the one King unqueſtionably may and ought to enjoy peaceably their Eſtates within the Dominion of the other.

Till then we were ignorant of the cauſe of theſe Seizures: But the Miniſters of

France

France have ſince ſufficiently explained themſelves, having by Order of the moſt Chriſtian King, cauſed a general ſeizure to be made of all the Eſtates, Lands and Signiories of the Subjects of his Catholick Majeſty, ſituate in any Country yielded to *France*; and having ſettled Commiſſioners to receive the Profits and Revenues thereof, and preſſed the Receivers to pay them what was already accrewed. Declaring further, that thoſe Eſtates ſhould continue under ſeizure till the Miniſters of his Catholick Majeſty at *Bruſſels* made Reparation to the Prince *d'Iſenghien* for the vexation he had ſuffered; though what they call vexation, is but the Sentence and Execution given and awarded by Competent Judges, whom the ſaid Prince petitioned to have Aſſigned in a Cauſe wherein he was Plaintiff, and acknowledged their Juriſdiction from the time of the Action brought to the deciſion of the Cauſe, having Perſonally, or by his Lady or Agents, conſtantly ſolicited the diſpatch of the buſineſs, procured the aſſiſtance of the Commiſſioners who attended the Inqueſts, tax'd the Coſts, and made up the Report of the Proceedings.

It was afterwards obſerved alſo, as to the Office at *Eſſenenx* ſpoken of before, that the

the Miniſters of *France* had no other deſign but to deſtroy it, and utterly ruine the Province of *Limburgh* as well as the reſt; for under ſeveral feigned pretences purpoſely ſet on foot, and principally for that the Officer at *Eſſeneux* had made the Tradeſmen of *Leige* pay the Duties for Importation and Exportation, who, to defraud his Catholick Majeſty, pretended themſelves Subjects of *France*, though their being ſo would have been ſo far from exempting them, that it obliged them to pay: Yet on this pretence principally they firſt threatned high, and afterwards Plundered and Ruined ſeveral Villages of *Limburgh*, which they alſo pretend to under the falſe Title of Dependences of the County of *Chiny* and others.

Theſe Attempts and Violences being endleſs, they exacted two hundred Meaſures of Oats from the Bank of *Sprimont* in the ſame Province, threatning to Plunder the *Boares* if they did not preſently deliver the Oats; and would have obliged the *Count d'Eſſeneux* Lord of *Sprimont* to ſwear Allegiance to the moſt Chriſtian King, though that Lordſhip is notoriouſly known to be holden of the Dutchy and Soveraignty of *Limburgh*.

In

In a word, it clearly appears by all theſe proceedings, that all hitherto done by *France* and its Miniſters is not to be juſtified either in form or ſubſtance.

For as to form the whole World hath ſeen, and known they have not acted otherwiſe than by Force, but have violated the Law of Nations, and broke that Seal of ſincerity and truth, affixt ſo ſolemnly to the Treaty of *Nimmighen*, to declare it was intended to be made firm and ſtable, and to be perpetually obſerved.

As to the ſubſtance and ground of the pretenſions of *France*, it hath been made appear, they have not any Foundation of Title, Poſſeſſion, or Colour of Right: And that on the contrary the Title, Poſſeſſion, and Right of his Catholick Majeſty are ſo fully juſtified and ſo clearly made out, that they are really unqueſtionable, and not to be contradicted with Reaſon or Truth: Yet for further ſatisfaction to the World, as to *Luxemburgh* and *Namur*, we have thought fit to deduce more particularly the lawful Right and Poſſeſſion of his Catholick Majeſty, in all the *French* have poſſeſs'd themſelves of in thoſe two Provinces ſince the Publication of the Peace.

A PARTICULAR DEDUCTION OF THE EVIDENCES and PROOFS OF The Right and Poſſeſſion of His Catholick Majeſty IN AND TO

All the Places France *hath taken actual Poſſeſſion of in the Province of* Luxemburgh, *ſince the Publication of the Peace of* Nimmighen.

1. *France* began with the Caſtle and Borrough of *Rodenmacheren*, of which the *French* poſſeſs'd themſelves the thirtieth of *December* 1678. and afterwards of twenty Villages

The Caſtle, Borrough, and Signiory of Rodenmacheren, *with twenty Villages its Dependents.*

in which the Lordſhip of *Rodenmacheren* conſiſts; though the ſaid Lordſhip, Caſtle, and Borrough be a particular and diſtinct Signiory in cheif, depending only of the Duke of *Luxemburgh*, and held immediately of his Perſon, as appears by the admiſſions of the Tenants and Feoffees thereof; particularly in the years 1302, 1314, 1532, 1562, 1605, and ſeveral others: as alſo by the Gift of the ſaid Signiory made by *Maximilian* King of the *Romans*, the fifteenth of *November*, 1492, to *Chriſtopher* Marqueſs of *Baden*, with condition that he and his Heirs, Lords of the ſaid Signiory, ſhould upon every Deſcent or Alienation do the Services due for their admiſſion, and hold it in Fee of the Duke of *Luxemburgh*, of whom the ſaid Signiory is holden of old, with all Royalties, Juriſdictions, Fees, and Rights poſſeſſory, as expreſs'd in the Grant: It appears further by the Regiſter of Fires, in the years 1552, 1553, and others: Notwithſtanding all which, and that *Rodenmacheren* hath not been granted by any Treaty to the *French*, yet have they poſſeſs'd themſelves of it, as aforeſaid.

The Caſtle and Lordſhip of Heſperange, *and four Villages.*

2. In *October* 1679, the *French* ſeiz'd the Caſtle of *Heſperange* (diſtant only halfe a League from the City of *Luxem-*

Luxemburgh) pretending it to be a Dependent of *Rodenmacheren*; and forc'd the Inhabitants of *Heſperange*, and four Villages that make up the Signiory, to ſwear Fealty to the moſt Chriſtian King; and that they would no longer acknowledge the Duke of *Luxemburgh* their Soveraign, nor pay him any Aid or Impoſition; though by the Surveys of the Lordſhip of *Rodenmacheren*, it appears clearly, it extends not to *Heſperange*, nor thoſe four Villages its Dependents: And the Records of admiſſions demonſtrate evidently, it is held immediately of the Duke of *Luxemburgh* as a diſtinct Signiory in Chief, and is as independent as *Rodenmacheren* it ſelf, as by the Rolls of Admiſſions in 1532, 1562, 1605.

The Caſtle and Lordſhip of Raville *with* 17 *Villages its Dependents.*

3. In *January* 1680, the *French* poſſeſs'd themſelves of the Land and Lordſhip of *Raville*, (conſiſting in ſeventeen Villages, ſituate by the River *Niedt* and thereabouts) as a Dependent of *Metz*: Whereas in truth the ſaid Land and Signiory hath been always held and reputed parcel of the Soveraignty of *Luxemburgh*: And the Lords as well as the under-Tenants of *Raville* have always owned and ſubmitted to the

Juriſdiction of the Provincial Council of *Luxemburgh*, and held immediately of the Duke of *Luxemburgh*, as appears by the admiſſion of *John de Roldenge* in the year 1323, by the Earl of *Luxemburgh*; and by the admiſſions in the years 1461, 1546, 1548, 1570, 1572, and others: And in the Conference and Partition made the twenty third of *September* 1615, and the Ratification thereof the twenty fifth of *October* 1615. it was agreed and declared, That the Duke of *Luxemburgh* ſhould continue in poſſeſſion and quiet enjoyment of the exerciſe of all Acts of Soveraignty in the Village of *Raville*, without impeachment or innovation by thoſe of *Metz*, in any point whatſoever: And that thenceforth the Lord Biſhop of *Metz* ſhould be for ever debarred from pretending to any Soveraignty or Juriſdiction whatever in *Raville* aforeſaid: So that not only the Caſtle but the Signiory of *Raville*, and its Dependences, belong to the Duke of *Luxemburgh*.

4. The fifth of *May* 1680. the *Count de Biſſy* preſented himſelf upon the Frontier of the Province of *Luxemburgh*, with a Body of *French* Horſe and Dragoons, threatning an Irruption on the morrow, unleſs the Souldiers his Catholick Majeſty had in the Caſtles of *Ruſſy*, *Putlange*, and *Preiſch* were drawn

drawn off in the mean time: The *Spaniards* to prevent the Ruine of the Province, were forc'd to comply, and Evacuated the three Caſtles: This was no ſooner done, but the *Count de Biſſy* put *French* Garriſons in them, and obliged the Province of *Luxemburgh* to pay the Charges the Victuallers of his Troops ſaid they had been at.

The Caſtle and County of Ruſſy, *with eleven Villages its Dependents.*

The pretence for theſe Uſurpations was, that thoſe Caſtles were Dependents of *Thionville* and *Rodenmacheren*: Though *Ruſſy* be a County holden in Chief of the Duke of *Luxemburgh*, as appears by the Admiſſions in the years 1270, 1287, 1304, 1563, 1624, and others; and hath been Surveyed by it ſelf, as a County; as appears by the Regiſter of Fires of the Province; and hath been always under the immediate Juriſdiction and ordering of the Governour of the Province: Beſides it is in truth more Ancient then *Thionville* or *Rodemacheren*, and was heretofore given by *Henry* Earl of *Luxemburgh* to his Brother *Walerand*. Notwithſtanding this, the *French* have poſſeſs'd themſelves of the ſaid Caſtle and County of *Ruſſy*, and eleven Villages its Dependents.

The Caſtle and Juriſdiction of Putlange, and fifteen Villages

5. As alſo the Caſtle of *Putlange*, though held in chief of the Duke of *Luxemburgh*, as by the Records of Admiſſions in 1551, 1574, and others; and that the Lord of *Putlange*, with the reſt of the Gentlemen and Feoffees of that Country, ſwore Fealty to *Winceſlaus* Duke of *Luxemburgh* in the year 1398.

6. The *French* poſſeſs'd themſelves alſo of the Land of *Putlange*, and fifteen Villages in which it conſiſts; though it is in truth a Franchiſe of the Provoſtſhip of *Luxemburgh*, with which it hath been always Tax'd and Aſſeſs'd, in all Charges Ordinary and Extraordinary, as appears not only by the Regiſters of Fires in 1552, 1563, 1624, 1656, and 1659, but by the Accounts of the Office of the Provoſtſhip, and a Sentence given in the point the laſt of *June* 1624.

The Caſtle and Lordſhip of Pritſch.

7. The Caſtle and Lordſhip of *Pritſch* is a diſtinct Fee and Signiory, depending immediately, and held of the Duke of *Luxemburgh*, as appears by the Admiſſions in 1562, 1597, 1624, and others; yet the *French* ſeiz'd both the Signiory and Caſtle.

8. They poſſeſs'd themſelves of the Caſtle of *Agimont*, as a Dependent of *Charlemont*, which in truth hath not any Dependent, but

was

was Built and Fortified by *Charls* the Fifth, in the Territory of *Agimont*: And the Caſtle of *Agimont*, the Capital Seat of the Territory, or any Land depending of it, was never by any Treaty granted to *France*: But the *French* have alſo ſeiz'd the Lordſhips of *Rienne* and *Vireux le Walerand*, though parcels of the Dutchy of *Luxemburgh*; the former held of it as a Signiory in chief, independent of any other place, and the other holden of the Duke, as of his Caſtle of *Orchimont*, as appears by the Admiſſions and Surveys in the years 1598, 1600, and others.

The Lordſhips of Vireux le Walerand *and* Rienne.

9. *Claud Verdavoine* Uſher of the Chamber of *Metz*, Summon'd the laſt of *February* 1681, the Deteyners of the Lands and Lordſhips of the County of *Rochefort* and *Montagn*, the Provoſtſhip of *Orchymont* and *New Caſtle*, the Lordſhips of *Chaſtepierre*, *Riviere*, *Fontenoilla*, *S. Cecile*, *Leſch*, *Le Meſnil*, *Cugnon*, *Les Bertris*, *Ban d' Orjo*, *Baillamont*, *Marpout*, *Dochamps*, *Herbumont*, *Ban de Hutailles*, *Ban de Muſſon*, and ſeveral other Villages, to appear and anſwer the Articles of the Attorney General of the ſaid Chamber of *Metz*: Pretending it did appear thoſe Lands and Lordſhips were De-

The Lordſhips of Chaſtepierre, Riviere, *&c.*

pendences of the County of *Chiny*, though in truth not any of them but *New Caſtle* be a Dependent of it; and that *France* had not then ſet up the leaſt pretenſion to the County of *Chiny*: yet in proceſs of time, the *French* poſſeſs'd themſelves of thoſe Places.

The Caſtle and Provoſtſhip of Orcymont, *with 6 Villages and ten Lordſhips.*

10. Particularly, having by Force of Arms poſſeſs'd themſelves of the Caſtle of *Orcymont* and its Provoſtſhip, conſiſting in twenty one Villages, and alſo of ten Signiories included within the Limits of the Provoſtſhip, they compelled the Juſtices and Officers of the Provoſtſhip and Lordſhips to ſwear Fealty to the moſt Chriſtian King, and prohibited them under grievous Penalties to pay any thing thenceforth to thoſe of *Luxemburgh*: Though the ſaid Provoſtſhip and Lordſhips have time out of mind been held and reputed parcel of the Dutchy of *Luxemburgh*, and the Dukes of *Luxemburgh* have enjoyed all Royal Rights, Juriſdiction and Soveraignty over them. And when *Orcymont* hath been out of the immediate poſſeſſion of the Duke, the preſent Owner always did Fealty and other Services for it to the Duke, by the Hands of the Governour General of the

the Province, as appears by the Admiſſions in 1545, 1598, 1600, 1678, and others: And in 1260. *John* Lord of *Orcymont* acknowledged he held his Lordſhip of the Earl of *Luxemburgh*.

The Caſtle and County of Rochfort, *with four Villages.*

11. The *French* by Force of Arms poſſeſs'd themſelves likewiſe of the Caſtle of *Rochfort*, a place very conſiderable, and that hath for above four hundred years acknowledged, as to part, the Duke of *Luxemburgh* Lord, (as appears by ſeveral Admiſſions, particularly in the years 1283, 1545, 1598, 1599, 1600, 1673, and others) and, as to the reſidue, the Biſhop of *Leige*, according to agreement with him.

12. Under pretence that *Verton* holds of the Biſhop of *Verdun*, and ought to pay him relief and other Services, the Chamber of *Metz*, by Arreſt of the 24th. of *October*, 1680. condemned His Catholick Majeſty to receive admiſſion to his Tenancy of *Verton* from the Church of *Verdun*, and to appear perſonally in the ſaid Chamber, to do his Fealty and Homage to the Moſt Chriſtian King: tho it cannot be made appear, that *Verton* hath at any time within three hundred and forty years laſt paſt been taken as a Fee of the Biſhop of *Verdun*; but, on the contrary, the Dukes of *Luxemburgh* have

poſſeſſed

poſſeſſed and enjoyed it ever ſince the year 1340. when *John* King of *Bohemia*, then Earl of *Luxemburgh*, purchaſed it of the then rightful Lord of it, to hold to the ſaid Earl and his Succeſſors, in all Sovereignty, Juriſdiction, and Demeans; which Purchaſe was made in the face of all the World, and without the leaſt trouble or impeachment by any. So that, admitting it true, that *Verton* above three hundred and forty years ſince hath been taken of the Biſhop of *Verdun*, as Lord of the Fee; yet what can that be to the purpoſe, after ſo many Revolutions and Changes ſince hapned in Kingdoms, Principalities, and Sovereignties? when nothing can be more clear, than that the Conqueſt one Sovereign gains over another in War, muſt be regulated by inſpexion of the laſt Eſtate of the thing conquered: that is, The Conquerour cannot otherwiſe poſſeſs his Conqueſt than in ſuch manner and form as it was poſſeſs'd by the Diſſeizee at the time of the Diſſeizin by the Arms of his Enemy. Conſequently, it being unqueſtionably true, that the Empire, when by the Treaty of *Munſter* it granted to *France* the Sovereignty of the Biſhoprick of *Verdun*, was not ſeiſed of any Seigniory over *Verton* in Right of that Biſhoprick; it follows, that the Moſt Chriſtian King cannot

by

by vertue of that Grant pretend to any ſuch Seigniory.

14. This Rule is grounded on the Right of Arms, and derived from the Law of War, by which it is generally holden, the Conquerour ſucceeds him that is diſpoſſeſſed, and repreſents him in his Conqueſts. So that the Grants of Dependences, and Ceſſions (of things annexed) in Treaties of Peace, are to be underſtood (by a tacit Condition in Law) to have relation always to the laſt Poſſeſſion of the Diſpoſſeſſed, tho it be not ſo expreſſed in the Treaty.

15. This Maxim is allowed by all to have the force of Common Law, except the Miniſters of *France*, who not only reject the Interpretation and Conſtructions in Law of ſuch Ceſſions and Grants, but without ſcruple break expreſs Stipulations.

16. For, by the Latin Original of the Treaty of *Munſter* it is clear, that the Ceſſion of the Sovereignty of the three Biſhopricks of *Metz*, *Toul*, and *Verdun*, with their Appendences and Dependences, was no otherwiſe granted to *France*, *Quam ſicuti Imperium hactenus poſſedit*; that is, *Than as the Empire hath hitherto poſſeſſed it*: which is altered in the *French* Tranſlation of the Treaty, where the Word *Hactenus* is not rendred *Juſques icy*, *Hitherto*; but *Cy-devant*,

vant, Heretofore: which gives quite another ſenſe to the Period.

17. Notwithſtanding this, Count *Biſſy*, accompanied with about two thouſand Horſe, entred the Province, *Mar.* 13. 1681. and cauſed the Commander and Inhabitants of *Verton* to be ſummoned three times to yield themſelves to *France*; and upon their refuſal, he lodg'd his Troops in the Province, and ruin'd ſeveral Villages depending on the Provoſtſhip of *Verton*, *St. Mard*, *d' Arlon*, *Boulogne*, *Eſtalle*, and *Luxemburgh*, and divers other Lordſhips; where he committed many Cruelties and Exactions, having put the Inhabitants to Compoſition and Ranſom, carried away many Goods, and a great quantity of all ſorts of Beaſts. Not content with this, he ſent ſeveral Priſoners into the Towns of *France*, and declared publickly, he would not draw out his Forces before the Evacuation of *Verton*, but would march with them throughout the Province, conſuming and ruining one Place after another.

The Town Suburbs, and Provoſtſhip of Verton, *with* 17 *Villages.*

18. So that the *Spaniards*, forced to comply, evacuated the Town and Suburbs of *Verton*, which *France* took poſſeſſion of, as well as of the Provoſtſhip, with ſeventeen Villages.

19. But

19. But notwithſtanding this Evacuation, Count *Biſſy* would not leave the Province till *St. Mard* was likewiſe evacuated, tho a Provoſtſhip different from *Verton*, and for ſeveral Ages under the Juriſdiction and Sovereignty of *Luxemburgh*, and time out of mind before the Purchaſe of *Verton*. The *Spaniards* ſubmitted alſo to the Evacuation of *St. Mard*, thinking thereby to prevent the total Ruin of the Province, which the *French* Troops had by their Oppreſſions, Devaſtations, and carrying away Men and Beaſts, damnified to the Value of One hundred and fifty thouſand Crowns.

20. Thus *France* poſſeſs'd it ſelf of *St. Mard*, and ſixteen Villages, its Dependents.

21. Not content with this, the *French* have ſeiſed the Seigniories and Caſtles *de la Tour*, *Mont-Quintin*, *Lavaux*, *Gommery*, *Baſſail*, *Ruette*, *Villers la Loupe*, tho Capital Places, held of the Duke of *Luxemburgh*, and part of them granted him by a Ceſſion made 15 *July*, 1602. confirmed 26 *March*, 1603.

The Caſtles and Lordſhips de la Tour, Mont-Quintin, Lavaux, Gommery, &c.

22. *France* ſtaid not here; but the *Chamber-Royal* eſta-

The Town and County of Chiny, *with* 27 *Towns, Villages, Hamlets*, &c. *And the Lorſhip of* Neuf-Chateau, *conſiſting in* 40 *Villages.*

bliſhed

bliſhed at *Metz*, having by an Arreſt of 21 *April*, 1681. condemn'd the pretended Earl of *Chiny* to appear perſonally in the ſaid *Chamber*, to do his Fealty and Homage (due for the ſaid Earldom, its Appurtenances, Dependences, Rights, and Places annex'd) and within forty days after to bring in a Survey thereof, with Acknowledgment of his Tenure; they would have recorded this Arreſt in the Town of *Chiny*, by *Claud Verdavoire* their Uſher, had he not been hindred by the Commander of the Town, who made him retire.

23. And tho this pretended Arreſt be null by the higheſt of Nullities, the want of Juriſdiction in that *Chamber* over his *Catholick Majeſty*, who hath the Right and Poſſeſſion of the Sovereignty of the County of *Chiny*, with all its Appendences and Dependences; it is beſides moſt unjuſt, and full of Errors, both in Law, and in Fact.

24. For although the Duke of *Luxemburgh* purchaſed the County of *Chiny* in the year 1364. and poſſeſs'd it ever ſince in Demeſn, with all Sovereignty and Juriſdiction, without doing any Service, or paying any Relief for it to the Duke of *Barr*, who, on the contrary, by Grant of 15 *July*, 1602. confirm'd 26 *March*, 1603. releas'd all Rights and Obligations of Vaſſalſhip, direct Seigniory,

ory, and Feodal Tenure, he had, or could pretend to, or demand, over the ſaid County of *Chiny*, in exchange for the Services and Reliefs due from the ſaid Duke of *Barr* for ſeveral conſiderable Lands, to wit, the Town and Caſtlewick of *Sathenay*, the Town and Caſtlewick of *Marville*, the Provoſtſhip of *Arancy*, the Ban or Mannor of *Marry* and *Conflans* in *Gerneſey*, which the Archdukes *Albert* and *Iſabel* releaſed to that Duke; yet the *Chamber of Metz* condemned the Lord of the County of *Chiny* to do in Perſon his Fealty and Homage, whereof he had been acquitted by ſolemn Acts, executed with all Formality requiſite: Not to mention that the Duke of *Barr* pretended to the Seigniory of no more than a moiety of the ſaid County, as appears by the ſaid Grant of 15 *July*, 1602. and by anorher of 10 *September*, 1553.

25. However, the Count *de Biſſy*, the tenth of *July*, 1681. entred the Province again with a Body of Horſe and Dragoons, and cauſed the Commander of *Chiny* to be ſummoned to quit that Place with his Garriſon, threatning him with ill uſage in caſe of refuſal: But the Commander having not thought fit to obey the Summons, Count *Biſſy* ſtaid ſome days with his Troops about *Chiny*, and afterwards march'd with them from

from one end of the Province to the other, requiring the Subjects of his *Catholick Majeſty* to receive them, and to ſwear Fealty and Homage to the *moſt Chriſtian King*, which ſome were forced to do: And having continued ſome days at *Aye*, he march'd with his Troops to *Ortevilli*, *Aſnoi lez Baſtoigne*, *Martelange*, and *Elle*, and afterwards went on to the further end of the Marſhes, and poſted himſelf between *Merſch* and *Luxemburgh* till about the end of *Auguſt*.

26. So that the *Spaniards* were obliged to evacuate *Chiny*, to prevent the Ruine of the Province, and of *Brabant*, *Flanders*, and *Hainalt*, threatned by the *French*, who uſe in ſuch caſes to be too true to their Words, as appears ſufficiently by many freſh Inſtances here before mentioned.

27. But *France* not ſatisfied with the Evacuation of *Chiny*, demanded that the following Places ſhould be evacuated; to wit, *Remich*, *Greven-Macheren*, *Waſſerbillig*, *Echternach*, *Vianden*, *Dickrich*, *S. Vith*, *La Roche*, *Houffalize*, *Durbuy*, *Clervaux*, *Marche*, *Mirwart*, *Baſtoigne*, *Arlon*, and their Dependents; to which the *Spaniards* were forced to ſubmit.

28. Thus *France* got poſſeſſion of them, and generally of all the Places, Lands, and Lordſhips

Lordſhips of the Dutchy of *Luxemburgh*, except the Villages of the Provoſtſhip of *Luxemburgh*, and obliged the Officers and Lawyers to ſwear Allegiance to the *moſt Chriſtian King*, tho the Places, Lands, and Lordſhips above-mentioned, or any of them, have not any dependence on the County of *Chiny*, or any other Capital Place belonging to *France*, but have always been part of the Dutchy of *Luxemburgh*, and for ſeveral Ages held of the Duke as Sovereign Lord thereof, as will particularly appear by what ſhall be obſerved concerning every Place hereafter ſpecified and poſſeſſed by *France*.

29. The Provoſtſhip of *Luxemburgh* is compoſed of three Juriſdictions; *Kuntzig* or *Clemancy*, *Putlange*, and *Bettingen*; three Land-Mayories, *Bettemburgh*, *Sand-Weiler*, and *Kehlen*; and three Mayoralties, *Steinſel*, *Lingtgen*, and *Schittenigen*: conſiſting together in ſeventy one Villages and Hamlets, and thirty five more, called *The Villages of the Provoſt*. This Provoſtſhip is of the Ancient Patrimony of the Earls and Dukes of *Luxemburgh*, having heretofore belong'd to *Sigisfroid* firſt Earl of *Luxemburgh*, who having purchaſed in the Year 963. of *Wikerus* Abbot of *St. Maximin* at *Treves*, the Caſtle of *Luxemburgh*, in ex-

change for an Eſtate in the Village of *Teulen*, immediately cauſed this Town of *Luxembourgh* to be built there: And the Earls and Dukes of *Luxemburgh* have ever ſince ſucceſſively enjoy'd the ſaid City and Provoſtſhip in Demean, with all Rights of Juriſdiction and Sovereignty, till Count *Biſſy* poſſeſt himſelf of the ſaid Provoſtſhip.

30. Beſides, the ſaid Juriſdictions, Land-Mayoralties, Mayoralties, and Villages of the Provoſtſhip, have been always ſurvey'd together, and taxed jointly towards all Publick Charges, ordinary and extraordinary, under the Name of *The Provoſtſhip of Luxemburgh*, as appears by the Regiſter of Fires in 1552, 1553, 1604, 1656, 1659. Every of them being govern'd by a Sheriff and Aſſeſſor, who with the Provoſt make up the Provoſt-Court, kept in the City of *Luxemburgh*, where the Aſſeſſors are obliged to reſide. And it cannot be proved, the ſaid Provoſtſhip, or any part of it, is a Dependent of the Lordſhip of *Rodenmacker*, (but hath always acknowledged the Earls and Dukes of *Luxemburgh* its Sovereigns, and is held of them) nor yet of the County of *Chiny*, nor of any other Capital Place; the County of *Chiny* having been firſt purchaſed by *Wenceſlaus* firſt Duke of *Luxemburgh*, in the Year 1364. as hath been already

ready made out; and conſequently, above four hundred Years after the Earls of *Luxemburgh* were firſt ſeiſed of that Provoſtſhip, which now is intirely in the poſſeſſion of *France*, except only the thirty five Villages and Hamlets of the Provoſt.

The Borrough, Franchiſe, and Mayoralty of Remich, *conſiſting in* 26 *Villages and Hamlets.*

31. If any Place in the Province may be reputed annex'd to the Town and Provoſtſhip of *Luxemburgh*, the Mayoralty of *Remich* muſt certainly be ſo, having belonged to the firſt Earls of *Luxemburgh*; and the Inhabitants are free of City of *Luxemburgh*, as well as of *Remich*: And the Court or Mayordom of *Remich* hath alſo belonged to the firſt Earls of *Luxemburgh*, who, as well as their Succeſſors, the Earls and Dukes of that Place, have always enjoy'd it in Demeſne, and exerciſed in it all Juriſdiction and Sovereignty; the ninth part of all Wine and Grain within the Mayordom having been paid his Catholick Majeſty, by the Hands of the Receiver of his Demeſns in the City of *Luxemburgh*, who reſides there, and receives alſo the Demeſns of the Provoſtſhip of *Luxemburgh*. *Walerand* and *Ermeſind*, Earl and Counteſs of *Luxemburgh* in the Year 1225. aſſigned to their Daughter *Catharin* (promiſed in Marriage to *Mat-*

thew Duke of *Lorrain*) Three thouſand Livers *Meſſinois*, on the Demeſns of *Remich*, and other Places, which in 1229. were paid the ſaid Duke. *Henry* the ninth Earl of *Luxemburgh*, and Son of *Walerand* and *Ermeſind*, with *Margaret* his Wife, paid the Cloyſter of *Clairfontain*, near *Arlon*, Thirty Awms of Wine, to be taken out of their Demeſns of *Remich* and *Graven-Mackeren*: By which it appears the Mayordom of *Remich* is of the ancient Patrimony and Demeſns of the Earls and Dukes of *Luxemburgh*, who have from time to time cauſed it to be Aſſeſs'd, and to pay towards all Publick Charges, ordinary and extraordinary.

The Juriſdiction of Mackeren le Conte, *conſiſting in the Town and thirty four Villages and Hamlets.*

32. The Juriſdiction of *Mackeren le Conte*, conſiſting in the Town of that Name, and four and thirty Villages and Hamlets, lies near adjacent to the Mayordom of *Remich*, and belonged to the firſt Earls of *Luxemburgh*, from whom it came to the Dukes of the ſame Place, and ſucceſſively to his Catholick Majeſty in Demeſn, with all Rights of Juriſdiction and Sovereignty. *Henry* the ſecond of that Name, the ninth Earl of *Luxemburgh*, having in the Year 1251. aſſigned to the Monaſtery

naſtery of *Clairfontain* Fifty Meaſures of Rye, upon his Demeſns of *Mackeren le Count*, as a Foundation for five Prebends in the ſaid Monaſtery: and in 1270. the ſaid Earl ſold the ſaid Monaſtery Thirty Awms of Wine, to be taken Annually out of his Demeſns of *Graven-Mackeren* and *Remich*, as was obſerved before. Beſides, in the Year 1252. the Burrough of *Mackeren* was farm'd out by order of the ſaid Earl *Henry*, from whom it bears to this day the Name of *Mackeren le Count*, or *Earls-Mackeren*: The Inhabitants were made Freemen of *Luxemburgh*, and afterwards, in 1327. gratified with many other Privileges, by *John* the Twelfth King of *Bohemia*, and *Wenceſlaus* his Son, firſt Duke of of *Luxemburgh*, who in 1357. granted them a Weekly Market; and laſtly, by *Wenceſlaus* the Emperour, ſecond Duke of *Luxemburgh*, who in 1584. confirm'd all their Privileges.

The Provoſtſhip of Echternach, conſiſting in the Town, and thirty three Villages and Hamlets, &c.

33. The Provoſtſhip of *Echternach*, conſiſting in the Town of that Name, and three and thirty Villages and Hamlets, divided into the four Mayordoms of *Oſweiller*, *Irrel*, *Erenhen*, and *Bollendorff*., belong'd to the firſt Earls of *Luxemburgh* in Demeſn, with full Right of all Juriſdiction

and Sovereignty: Which Earls had granted the greateſt part of their ſaid Demeſn to the Abbies of St. *Willebrod* and St. *Clair* at *Echternach*, for Pious Uſes. *Henry* the ſecond of that Name, and *Mineth* Earl of *Luxemburgh*, the Son of *Wallerand de Limbourgh*, and *Ermeſinde* Counteſs of *Luxemburgh*, aſſigned in the Year 1240. 700 Livers a Year on his Lands in *Echternach* and *Biedbourgh*, in Dower to his Wife *Margaret de Barr*. His Son, *Henry* the Tenth, Earl of *Luxemburgh*, in 1277. ratified the Foundation made by *Thiry de Kerpen* and *Margaret* his Wife, of an Anniverſary in the Abby of *Echternach*, out of his Rents at *Wallendorf*. In 1398. the Deputies of the Town of *Echternach* did Fealty and Homage to the Emperour *Wenceſlaus*, ſecond Duke of *Luxemburgh*; and the Subjects of that Place have acknowledged his Catholick Majeſty, and his Auguſt Predeceſſors, Earls and Dukes of *Luxemburgh*, their Sovereigns, and paid them Aids and Subſidies, as well as other Places of the Province, to this day.

The Town and Provoſtſhip of Biedbourgh, *conſiſting in the Franchiſe of* Duſſeldorf, *and* 34 *Villages.*

34. The Town and Provoſtſhip of *Biedbourgh*, conſiſting in the Franchiſe of *Duſſeldorf*, and four and thirty Villages, having belong'd in Demeſn, with

with full Right of Juriſdiction and Sovereignty, to *Sigisfroid* firſt Earl of *Luxemburgh*, and deſcended from him to other Earls and Dukes of *Luxemburgh* ſucceſſively, the Subjects of the Territory have to this day acknowledged his Catholick Majeſty their Sovereign, and paid him Aids and Subſidies, with other Subjects of the Province, as formerly, in 1359. *Henry* Earl of *Luxemburgh*, the Son of *Walerand* Earl of *Limbourgh* and *Ermeſinde* Counteſs of *Luxemburgh*, aſſigned in the Year 1240. in Dower to *Margaret* the Daughter of *Henry* Earl of *Barr*, his Wife, ſeven hundred Livers a Year, on his Demeſns of *Biedbourgh* and *Echternach*: And in 1398. the Deputies of *Biedbourgh*, with the Deputies of other Towns, did Fealty and Homage to the Emperour *Wenceſlaus*, as Duke of *Luxemburgh*.

The Town and Provoſtſhip of Dickrich, &c.

35. The Sovereignty and Juriſdiction over the Town and Provoſtſhip of *Dickrich*, conſiſting in the Town of that name, and five and twenty Villages and Hamlets, hath ever belonged to the Earls and Dukes of *Luxemburgh*; and ſo have the Demeſns of it: part whereof *Walerand* Earl of *Luxemburgh* purchaſed of *Robert d'Eſch*, in 1221. Beſides, the ſaid Provoſtſhip hath contributed with other Towns of

the Province, to the Aids and Subsidies paid his Majesty: And the Town of *Dickrich* hath lately sent Deputies to the Assembly of the States, as it had formerly done in the year 1400. in the Town of *Arlon*.

The Town and Provostship of Arlon.

36. The Town and Provostship of *Arlon*, consisting in the Town of that name, and 119 Villages and Hamlets, under fifteen Bannes or Mayoralties, is a Provostship of large extent, and comprehends a great part of *Ardenne*; which having belong'd to *Sigisfroid* first Earl of *Luxemburgh*, came many years after, by Marriage, to the Family of *Limbourg*, and afterwards returned, by the like way of Marriage, to the House of *Luxemburgh*: Since which his Catholick Majesty (as his Royal Predecessors) enjoy'd it in Demesn, with full Right and Exercise of Jurisdiction and Soveraignty: For clearing whereof, it may not be impertinent to give you the following Account.

37. *Sigisfroid*, the first of *Luxemburgh*, having, as Successor to the Earls of *Aragon*, had in his possession the Town and Provostship of *Arlon*, enjoy'd it during Life, and at his Death left it to his Son *Henry*, under the Title of the Earldom of *Ardenne*. *Frederick*, elder Son of the said *Henry*, having by

by Inheritance ſucceeded in the Earldom of *Luxemburgh*, left *Conrade* the Son of his Brother *Giſilbert* his Succeſſor, to whom the ſaid Town and Provoſtſhip of *Arlon* deſcended, by the name of the Earldom of *Ardenne*. *Conrade* had Iſſue *Walterand* Earl of *Arlon*, who firſt qualified himſelf in Writing with the Title of Earl of *Arlon*: He married *Adela* the Daughter of *Theodore* Earl of *Barr* and *Brie*, Niece of *Frederick* Duke of *Lorrain*, who built the Town of *Bar*. *Adela*, who had her uſual Reſidence at *Arlon*, having ſurvived her Huſband, left Iſſue by him two Sons, *Walerand* and *Foulk*, and a Daughter named *Adela*. *Walerand* and *Foulk* dying without Iſſue, the County of *Arlon* fell in poſſeſſion to their Siſter *Adela*; who having married *Henry* Earl of *Limbourgh*, brought him in Marriage the Earldom of *Arlon*. The ſame *Henry*, afterwards created Duke of *Lothier*, by *Henry* the Emperour, about the Year 1101. retained the ſame Title, tho deprived of it about 1106. and left *Walerand*, ſirnamed *The Pagan*, his Heir, as well of the Dutchy of *Limbourgh*, as the Earldom of *Arlon*, and all his Father had been ſeiſed of about *Thionville*. This *Walerand* had three Sons, *Henry* Duke of *Limbourgh*, *Walerand* Earl of *Arlon*, and *Gerard*. His ſon *Walerand*

Earl

Earl of *Arlon*, in the Year 1210. gave by Deed to the Abby of *Munſter* near *Luxemburgh*, for an Anniverſary Obit to be ſung on the day of his death, the Church of *Kittenhuen*, with the Right of Patronage; in which Deed he firſt took the Title of Marqueſs of *Arlon*. *Walerand* the Marqueſs left (beſides other Sons) *Walerand* ſecond Huſband of *Ermeſinde* Counteſs of *Luxemburgh*, to whom, in 1214. with conſent of his two ſons by a former *Venter*, he gave in Marriage the Marquiſate of *Arlon*, with its appurtenences and dependences, upon condition the Iſſue he ſhould have by that Marriage ſhould inherit the ſaid Marquiſate, together with the County of *Luxemburgh*. Accordingly, the ſaid Marquiſate of *Arlon*, together with the Earldom of *Luxemburgh* and *La Roche*, fell to *Henry* eldeſt ſon of *Walerand* by *Ermeſinde*; which *Henry* left it to his Succeſſors, Earls and Dukes of *Luxemburgh*. And thereupon the ſaid Marquiſate remained annexed to the Dutchy of *Luxemburgh*; and the Auguſt Succeſſors of the Dukes of that Place have from time to time peaceably enjoy'd the Patrimony and Fees depending thereon, and exerciſed therein all Acts of Juriſdiction and Sovereignty, 150 Years before the Purchaſe of the County of *Chiny* in 1364. by *Wenceſlaus* the firſt Duke of *Luxemburgh*.

38. The

38. The Town, Mayoralty, and Provoſtſhip of *Baſtoigne*, conſiſting in the Town of that name, and one hundred forty five Villages and Hamlets, under ten Mayordoms, hath ever ſince the Year 963. belonged to the firſt Earls of *Luxemburgh* in Demeſn, with full Right of Juriſdiction and Sovereignty, as comprehended under the Title of the Earldom of *Ardenne*. *Walerand* and *Ermeſinde*, Earl and Counteſs of *Luxemburgh*, having by Deed, in 1225. aſſigned to their daughter *Catharin* (who had been promis'd in Marriage to *Matthew* Duke of *Lorrain*) three thouſand Livers *Meſſinois*, upon their Demeſn of *Baſtoigne*, (except the Town) and upon their Courts of *Remich* and *Anliers*, which were accordingly paid the ſaid *Matthew* of *Lorrain* in 1229. Since which time, the Town and Provoſtſhip of *Baſtoigne* hath been reputed a Member of the County and Dutchy of *Luxemburgh*, and the Earls and Dukes thereof have enjoy'd it, with all Sovereignty and Juriſdiction, to this day.

The Town and Provoſtſhip of Baſtoigne.

39. The Town, Mayoralty, and Provoſtſhip of *March*, conſiſting in the Town of that name, and nineteen Villages and Hamlets, hath many Ages belong'd to the

The Town and Provoſtſhip of March, &c.

the Earls and Dukes of *Luxemburgh* in Demeſn, with full Right of Sovereignty and Juriſdiction. *Henry* the ſecond of that name, Earl of *Luxemburgh*, the Son of *Ermeſinde*, gave it in the Year 1247. to his Brother *Gerard*, in full of all demands of Inheritance in Right of his Father and Mother. This Provoſtſhip was then granted by the name of *The Land of Tamenne*, above the Caſtle and Town of *Durbuy*, with all its Dependences, *Villance*, the Land of *Dalem*, and *Filſtorff*, upon condition expreſſed in the Grant, That *Gerrard* ſhould hold the ſaid Lands in Fee of the Earl of *Luxemburgh*. The ſaid Lands of *Tamenne*, *Durbuy*, and *Vallence* were in the Year 1304. reunited to the County of *Luxemburgh*, by Count *Henry* the fourth of that name, Son of *Henry* the third and *Beatrix* Daughter of *Baldwyn* of *Avesnes*, purſuant to an Agreement made that Year between *Gerard* Earl of *Grandprez*, Lord of *Houſſalize*, Son of *Henry* of *Grandprez*, and *Beatrix* Daughter of *Gerard* Lord of *Durbuy*, and the ſaid *Henry* Earl of *Luxemburgh*, by the Mediation of his Mother the Counteſs Dowager of *Luxemburgh*, called *Beatrix*, to whoſe Arbitrement the Parties ſubmitted, the *Sunday* after *Chriſtmas*, 1303. upon condition nevertheleſs, that the Lordſhip of *Ruſſy* (where-

of

of *Dalem* and *Filſtorff* are part) ſhould remain to the ſaid *Gerard* of *Grandprez*, and that Count *Henry* ſhould pay him an Annuity of One hundred Livers. The like Agreement was made by *Gerrard* Lord of *Blackenheim* and *Irmgard* his Wife, Daughter alſo of *Gerard* Lord of *Durbuy*, by Deed, in *February*, 1306. whereby the ſaid Lord of *Blackenheim* and his Wife have renounced and releaſed all Right they could any way have to the Eſtate of *Gerard* Lord of *Durbuy*, their Father in Law, and Father reſpectively; which Renunciation and Releaſe was ratified in 1314. by *John* and *Gerard* Sons of the ſaid *Gerard* of *Blackenheim*; and afterwards the Earls and Dukes of *Luxemburgh* enjoy'd it in Demeſn, with full Juriſdiction and Sovereignty.

The Town and Provoſtſhip of Durbuy, &c.

40. The Town and Provoſtſhip of *Durbuy*, conſiſting in the Town of that name, and forty four Villages and Hamlets, divided into four Courts, and nineteen Lordſhips of the Soil, compos'd of two and thirty Villages, have likewiſe belong'd ſome Ages to the Earls and Dukes of *Luxemburgh* in Demeſn, with full Right of Juriſdiction and Sovereignty: And his Catholick Majeſty hath continued in poſſeſſion of it, as appears by what hath been ſaid before as to the Provoſtſhip of *Marche*.

41. The

The County of La Roche, &c.

41. The Earldom of *La Roche*, conſiſting in the Caſtle and Town ſo called, and one and fifty Villages and Hamlets, divided into four Mayordoms, and the Seigniory of *Beauſaint*, is an ancient Patrimony of the Earls and Dukes of *Luxemburgh*, who aſſumed the Title of Earls *de la Roche* ever ſince the Year 1214. and enjoy'd the ſaid Caſtle, Town, and their Dependences, in Demeſn, with full Right of Juriſdiction and Sovereignty, till diſpoſſeſſed of them forcibly by the *French*, as aforeſaid.

The County of Salm, &c.

42. The County of *Salm*, conſiſting in a Caſtle, Burrough, and thirty two Villages and Hamlets is very ancient, having taken its Original from the firſt Family of the Earls of *Luxemburgh*: *Giſlibert* the Son of *Frederick* the ſecond Earl of *Luxemburgh* having taken the Title of *Earl of Salm*, in which Earldom his Son *Herman* ſucceeded, who afterwards was choſen Emperour of the *Romans*, and left the ſaid Earldom to his Son *Herman* alſo by name, who had his Son *Conrade* his Succeſſor; *Henry* the Son of *Conrade* ſucceeded him, and by Deed of 15 *May*, 1240. declared, That as his Anceſtor the Earl of *Salm* had done Fealty and Homage to the Noble Man the Earl of *Luxemburgh*,

emburgh, he would renew the ſaid Homage, and did for him, and his Heirs and Succeſſors, Earls of *Salm*, take of *Henry* Earl of *Luxemburgh* and *La Roche*, and Marqueſs of *Arlon*, (which *Henry*, being the ſecond of that name, was the ninth Earl of *Luxemburgh*) the Caſtle and Caſtlewick of *Salm*, with all their Appurtenances, Rights, Inheritances, Fiefes, Wards, Homages, Burgeſsſhips, and Seigniories whatſoever, to be holden of the Earl of *Luxemburgh* in Fee, and by Homage-Liege. *Henry*, the Son of the ſaid *Henry* Earl of *Salm*, did the like Fealty and Homage, on *Thurſday* next after the Feaſt of *All Saints*, in the Year 1248. for the ſame Caſtle of *Salm*, to the ſame *Henry* Earl of *Luxemburgh*, with a formal Declaration, That the Earl of *Luxemburgh* might and ought to have Aid of the Caſtle of *Salm*, and Lands belonging to it, againſt all Men; and that the Caſtle was to be ſurrendred to him when occaſion required. In 1306. *Henry* Earl of *Salm*, Son of *Henry* aforeſaid, did the like Services for the ſaid Earldom of *Salm*, to *Henry* the fourth of that name, the eleventh Earl of *Luxemburgh*, and ſeventh Emperour of that name. After him, *Henry* his Son, Earl of *Salm*, did the like Services for the ſaid Earldom, to *John* King of *Bohemia*, twelfth Earl of *Luxemburgh*,

emburgh, on *Monday* the eighth of *December*, 1343. The Family of *Salm* being extinct in 1408. the Lords of *Reiferſcheidt* ſucceeding as next of Blood, did the like Services for the ſaid County, till a certain Lord of *Reiferſcheidt*, Earl of *Salm*, having for Violences and Outrages by him committed, been baniſhed out of theſe Countries, and his Eſtate declared confiſcated to the uſe of the Emperour *Charles* the Fifth Duke of *Luxemburgh*, by Sentence of the Great Council at *Malines*, 16 *January*, 1528. his Son *John* of *Reiferſcheidt*, Earl of *Salm*, was ſummoned to appear at the ſaid Council, to hear Execution awarded of the ſaid Sentence, at his peril: But this *John* having ſubmitted himſelf, by agreement made at *Bruxelles*, with the Queen Dowager of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, Governeſs of the *Low Countries*, 21 *February*, 1549 the ſaid Earldom of *Salm*, and all the Eſtate thereto belonging, were granted to the ſaid *John* of *Reiferſcheidt* Earl of *Salm*: but upon expreſs condition, that he ſhould take and hold them in Fee of the Emperour *Charles* the Fifth, as Duke of *Luxemburgh*, by the Services accuſtomed: And the third of *January*, 1551. the ſaid *John* took them accordingly; and ever ſince, the Succeſſors of the ſaid Earl of *Salm* have been uſed

and

and reputed (as his Predeceſſors had been) Vaſſals of his Catholick Majeſty and his Anceſtors, Dukes and Earls of *Luxemburgh*; and the Subjects of the ſaid Earldom have contributed to all publick Charges impoſed on the Province of *Luxemburgh*.

43 The County of *Vianden* conſiſts in a Caſtle, Town, and forty nine Villages and Hamlets, divided into ſix Mayordoms, of which ſeveral other Caſtles and Lands hold as Meſne Fees. It is of large extent, and for ſeveral Ages paſt hath been held in Fee of the Earl of *Luxemburgh*. The firſt Earl of *Vianden* was *Frederick* in the Year 1124. who left *Sigisfroid* his Son his Succeſſor, to whom ſucceeded *Frederick* about the Year 1193. and to Him his Son *Philip*, who dying without Heirs of his Body, left the ſaid County to his Brother *Henry*; who having been kept Priſoner by *Walerand* Duke of *Limburgh* and Earl of *Luxemburgh*, was ſet at liberty, on Condition he ſhould acknowledge *Walerand* Lord of the Fee of the ſaid County of *Vianden*. The next Earl of *Vianden* was *Philip*, Son of the ſaid *Henry*, who was kept Priſoner by his Nephew *Henry*, upon ſome difference between them about the Succeſſion of the County of *Vianden*. On this occaſion it was that *Henry* Biſhop of *Utrecht*, Brother to

The Country of Vianden.

Philip Count *Vianden*, paſs'd an Act in the Year 1264. in favour of *Henry* Earl of *Luxemburgh*; by which he promiſes that *Philip* his Brother, and his Succeſſors, ſhould hold the ſaid County of *Vianden* as a Fief Liege immediately of the Earl of *Luxemburgh*, on Condition the ſaid *Henry* Earl of *Luxemburgh* ſhould uſe all the means he could to ſet at liberty the ſaid *Philip* Earl of *Vianden*, and to reſtore to him the Caſtle of *Schonecken*, uſurped by his Nephew *Henry*. The ſaid *Philip* accordingly took the Earldom of *Vianden* of *Margaret* Counteſs of *Luxemburgh*, Wife of *Henry* the Second, Earl of *Luxemburgh*, and of *Henry* the Third of that Name, their Son, on *Tueſday* before *Lent* in the Year 1270. *Godfrey* having ſucceeded his Father *Philip*, left Heir of the County of *Vianden*, *Philip*, begotten of *Lintgarde*, Lady of *Lignie*, &c. which *Philip* took in like manner the ſaid County of *Vianden* in 1306. of *Henry* the Fourth of that Name, Earl of *Luxemburgh*, and Emperor of the *Romans*. Afterwards the ſaid County came by Marriage to the Houſe and Family of *Naſſau* above three hundred years ago, and the Princes of *Orange* have ſucceſſively taken it of his Catholick Majeſty and his Predeceſſors, Dukes of *Luxemburgh*; and the Subjects of *Vianden* have from time to time

time conſtantly contributed to all Aids and publick Charges, ordinary and extraordinary, with other Subjects of the Province of *Luxemburgh*; and his Majeſty, whenever he pleaſed, put a Garriſon into the Caſtle and Town of *Vianden*.

The Land and Seigniory of St. Vithe, &c.

44. The Land and Seigniory of St. *Vithe*, conſiſting in a Town and forty ſeven Villages, divided into ſix Courts, is an ancient Fee of *Luxemburgh*, Count *Henry* the Second of that Name having long ſince had Toll and Conduct-Money in St. *Vithe* and *Bullenge* in the Year 1253. as appears by the Agreement between the ſaid Count *Henry* and his Siſter *Elizabeth*, Wife of *Walerand*, Lord *Faulcomont* and *Montjoy*, in the Year 1270. *Walerand*, Lord *Faulcomont* and *Montjoy*, did Fealty and Homage for the ſaid Land and Seigniory to *Henry* theSecond of that Name, Earl of *Luxemburgh*, and *Margaret* his Wife: So did *Reynald* Lord *Faulcomont* and *Montjoy* in 1306. to *Henry* the Fourth of that Name, Earl of *Luxemburgh*, for the Lordſhip of St. *Vithe*; which coming afterwards to *Simon* Earl of *Spanheim*, he did Fealty and Homage for it to *Winceſlaus* Duke of *Luxemburgh*, in the Year 1380. The ſame Lordſhip paſſing ſince by Marriage into the Family of *Naſſau*, the

Princes of *Orange* have always done Fealty for it, (with the County of *Vianden*, and other Lands and Lordſhips in the Country of *Luxemburgh*) as a Fee held of the Duke of *Luxemburgh*: And the Inhabitants of the ſaid Land and Lordſhip have always Contributed, with the reſt of his Catholick Majeſties Subjects, towards all publick Aids and Charges, ordinary and extraordinary: And his Majeſty hath placed a Garriſon in the Town of St. *Vithe*, when ever he thought it convenient.

The Lordſhip of Munſter, *&c.*

45. The Lordſhip of *Munſter*, near the City of *Luxemburgh* is a Capital place, conſiſting of four and twenty Villages, Hamlets and Farms, and hath been of the ancient Patrimony of the Earls of *Luxemburgh*, who in the year 1080, endowed therewith the Abby of *Munſter*, as appears by the Foundation of *Conrade*, the ſecond of that Name, Earl of *Luxemburgh*, in the year 1083, Confirm'd by Earl *William* his Son, and *Walerand*, Earl of *Luxemburgh*, in the year 1225: And the Priviledges and Exemptions granted them have been confirm'd ſucceſſively, by *Wenceſlaus*, Earl of *Luxemburgh*, in the year 1398; by *Philip*, Duke of *Burgundy*, in 1432; by *Maximilian* the Emperour,

rour, in 1486, and by *Charles* the Fifth, the 15*th* of *July* 1531.

The Lordſhip of Mont St. Jean, &c.

46. The Lordſhip of *Mont St. Jean*, conſiſting in four Villages and Hamlets, with an old demoliſh'd Caſtle, hath ever been under the Soveraignty of the Earls and Dukes of *Luxemburgh*, and held in Fee immediately of them, as appears by the Records of Fealty and Homage, in the years 1563, 1573, 1600, 1624.

The Caſtle and Lordſhip of Differtange, *and* Solleuvre, *&c.*

47. The Caſtle and Lordſhip of *Differtange* and *Solleuvre*, with three and twenty Villages, Hamlets, and Farmes its Dependents, hath been part of the ancient Demeſnes of the Earls of *Luxemburgh*, as appears by Deed, in 1238, wherein *Alexander* Lord of *Solleuvre* hath acknowledged the ſaid Lordſhip to have deſcended to him as a Fee from *Ermeſinde*, Counteſs of *Luxemburgh*, who having, in the year 1236, confirmed the Priviledges of the Town of *Echternach*, the ſaid *Alexander* obliged himſelf to obſerve them, on pain of loſing his Fee: The Lord of the ſame place did Fealty and Homage for it to Duke *Wenceſlaus*, in the year 1398, with other Lords and Feoffees of that Countrey; and his Succeſſors did the like

in the years 1532, 1546, 1563, 1573, and 1600.

The Caſtle and Lordſhip of Bertrange, *&c.*

48. The Caſtle and Lordſhip of *Bertrange*, (the Lords whereof have not only been Lords, Feodals, and Gentlemen of that Country, but had Juriſdiction over the Gentlemen Feoffees of the ſame, as appears by the Act of Sale of the Towns of *Verton*, *Ivoix*, and *la Ferte*, conveyed to *Jeffrey de Bertrange*, in the year 1340.) is not diſtant above a 11 hours Journey from the Capital City, and ſtands incloſed within the Provoſtſhip of *Luxemburgh*.

The Caſtle and Lordſhip of Anſembourgh, *&c.*

49. The Caſtle and Lordſhip of *Anſembourgh* conſiſts in three Villages and Hamlets, wherein his Catholick Majeſties Predeceſſors, and his Majeſty, have for ſeveral Ages exerciſed to this day all acts of Soveraign Juriſdiction, by their Provoſt of *Luxemburgh*, particularly by the Execution of Maleſactors condemned to dye: And the Lord of *Anſembourgh*, in the year 1398, did Fealty and Homage with the other Feoffees and Subjects of that Country to Duke *Wenceſlaus*.

50. The

50. The Caſtle and Lordſhip of *Hellenfelts*, conſiſts in twelve Villages and Hamlets, the Lords whereof have been Feoffees of that Country. And *John de Helvetz*, above three hundred and ſixty years paſt was Juſticier of the Nobles there. And the Conveyance of the ſaid Lordſhip was made before the Juſticier and Bench of Nobles of that Country, as appears by the Sale and Conveyance made in the year, 1477: Since which, as before, it hath been taken in Fee from the Dukes of *Luxemburgh*, as appears by the Records of Fealty and Homage, in 1546, 1547, 1570, 1577, and 1624.

The Caſtle and Lordſhip of Hellenfelts, *&c.*

51. The Caſtle and Lordſhip of *Merſch*, conſiſting in fourteen Villages and Hamlets, hath alſo been an ancient Demeſn of the Earls of *Luxemburgh*, as appears by the Gift of part thereof, made by *Sigisfroid*, firſt Earl of *Luxemburgh*, to the Monaſtery of St. *Maximin*; the reſidue thereof, with the high Juriſdiction, or right of doing Juſtice in Capital matters, as well as thoſe of inferior Nature, having been held in Fee of his Catholick Majeſty, by Temporal Lords, who have been always Cavaleers of that Country, and aſſiſted as

The Caſtle and Lordſhip of Merſch, *&c.*

ſuch at the Seſſions of Nobles held at *Luxemburgh*, particularly at the Seſſions held in the year 1407, and with other Feoffees of the ſame Country did Fealty and Homage to the Emperour *Wenceſlaus*, as Duke of *Luxemburgh*, in the year 1398, and afterwards received the ſaid Lordſhip as a Fee of the Dukes of *Luxemburgh*, in 1520, 1534, and 1571.

The Caſtle and Lordſhip of Pittange, *&c.*

52. The Caſtle and Lordſhip of *Pittange*, conſiſting in ſixteen Villages and Hamlets, the high Juſtice whereof the King of *Bohemia*, in the year 1311, gave to *Arnold*, Lord of *Pittange*, for inlargement of his Fee: The Lord of *Pittange* did Homage for it to the Emperour *Wenceſlaus*, in the year 1398: The Sale and Conveyance of it was paſt before the Juſticier and Bench of Nobles of that Countrey, as appears by the Grant thereof, made by *Margaret* Lady *Pittange*, in the year 1458, ſince which, the Lords thereof have ſucceſſively taken it of the Dukes of *Luxemburgh*, as appears by the Records of Services done upon admiſſion in the years 1520, 1532, 1546, 1547, 1562, 1570, and 1572.

The Lordſhip of Huperdange.

53. The Lordſhip of *Huperdange* is a Dependent of that of *Pittange*, and was given by

by *Henry* Earl of *Luxemburgh*, to *Arnold* of *Pittange*, in the year 1281, on condition he ſhould hold it in Fee, by Fealty and Homage: And for enlargement of the ſaid Fee, the King of *Bohemia* granted the ſaid *Arnold* the Right and Power of High Juſtice, or Criminal Juriſdiction, in the year 1311.

The Lordſhip of Arlon-Court.

54. The Lordſhip of *Arlon-Court* conſiſts in three Villages and Hamlets, and is a Capital place, and ancient Fee of the ſaid Province. *John* King of *Bohemia* having granted *Arnold de Pittange* High Juſtice there, in the year 1311, for inlargement of his Fee. And in 1570 the Lord of *Arlon-Court* did Homage for it.

The Lordſhip of Meiſſenburgh.

55. The Lordſhip of *Meiſſenbourgh* conſiſts in fifteen Villages and Hamlets: The Lords thereof have been Counſellors to the ancient Earls of *Luxemburgh*, before, and ſince the year 1237, and in 1398 did Fealty and Homage for it to the Dukes of *Luxemburgh*, and afterwards in the years 1532, 1547, 1556, and 1624.

The Caſtle and Lordſhip of Fiſchbach.

56. The Caſtle and Lordſhip of *Fiſchbach* conſiſts in three Villages and Hamlets: The Lords thereof have been Cavaleers of that Country,

Country, done Fealty and Homage to the Duke in 1398, and aſſiſted at the Seſſion of Nobles in 1407. The High Juſtice thereof was given by *Juſtus*, Marqueſs of *Brandenburgh*, to *Robert* and *John de Fiſchbach*, on *Fryday* before the Viſitation, in 1407. And *Wenceſlaus*, King of the *Romans*, on St. *Simons* day, in the year 1409, confirm'd the ſaid Gift: The Conveyance of Sale of part of the ſaid Lordſhip was paſs'd before the Juſticier and Bench of Nobles of *Luxemburgh* the 13 of *September* 1581, and the 18 of *May*, 1628; and the Lords of it have done Fealty and Homage for it to the Dukes of *Luxemburgh*.

The Caſtle and Lordſhip of Leinſter, *&c.*

57. The Caſtle and Lordſhip of *Leinſter*, or *Linceren*, conſiſts in nine Villages and Hamlets: The Lords thereof have been ancient Feoffees of that Country, and in 1236 obliged themſelves to obſerve the Priviledges granted to the Inhabitants of *Echternech*, by the Counteſs of *Ermeſinde*, on pain of forfeiting their Fee: The Lord of *Leinſter*, in 1230, did Fealty and Homage for it; the like was done for it to Duke *Wenceſlaus* in 1398, and afterwards to other Dukes in 1447, and 1556.

58. That

58. That the Caſtle and Lordſhip of *Heſſingen* is a Capital place, and held in Chief of the Duke of *Luxemburgh*, appears by the Records of Services upon Admiſſions in 1563.

The Caſtle and Lordſhip of Heſſingen.

59. The Lordſhip of *la Rochette* conſiſts in fifteen Villages and Hamlets, the Lords thereof have been ancient Feoffees of that Country, and as ſuch have purchaſed ſeveral Lordſhips there, and in 1398, and ſince in 1546, 1563, 1570, 1600, and 1621, have done Fealty and Homage for it to the Dukes of *Luxemburgh*, as appears of Record.

The Lordſhip of la Rochette, *with the Wall of an old Caſtle, and fifteen Villages and Hamlets*, &c.

60. In 1570 the Duke of *Luxemburgh* had Fealty and Homage done him by the Lord of *Heringen*, for his Lordſhip of *Heringen*, conſiſting in a Village and a Hamlet.

The Lordſhip of Heringen.

61. The Caſtle and Lordſhip of *Beaufort*, conſiſting in eleven Villages and Hamlets, is a Fee and Capital place of the Dutchy of *Luxemburgh*: In 1338, among other the Feoffees of the Dutchy, the Lord of *Beaufort* did Homage to the Duke. The Lordſhip having ſince been Confiſcated by Arch-

The Caſtle and Lordſhip of Beaufort, &c.

Duke

Duke *Maximilian*, he inveſted in it *Meſſire Jean Bayer* of *Bapport*, as appears by the Act of Donation made the 7th of *Auguſt*, 1478. And the Succeſſors of the *Donee* have ſince done Fealty and Homage for it to the Dukes of *Luxemburgh*, as appears by the Records thereof in 1506, and 1621.

The Caſtle and Lordſhip of Berbourg.

62. The Caſtle and Lordſhip of *Berbourg*, or *Beaurepart*, conſiſting in eleven Villages and Hamlets, is an ancient Fee of the Dutchy of *Luxemburgh*, as appears by the Act of Renovation of the Priviledges of *Echternach*, by which *Viry*, Lord of *Berbourg*, is obliged to obſerve them upon pain of being deprived of his Fee. In 1238 the Lord of *Berbourg* did Homage for it to the Duke of *Luxemburgh*; the Succeſſors of the ſaid Lord did the like in 1563, 1573, and 1600: The Lords of the ſaid place having been the ancient Chancellors of that Countrey, and acknowledged to be ſo in the Seſſion of Nobles held at *Luxemburgh* in 1407.

The Lordſhip of Herberen *and* Mompach.

63. The Seigniory of *Herberen* and *Mompach* is a Fee held of the Duke of *Luxemburg*, and in 1451, *John de Sirk* did Homage for *Mompach* to the Duke.

64. The

64. The Caſtle and Lordſhip of *Reulandt*, conſiſting in fifteen Villages and Hamlets, is an ancient Fee of the Dutchy of *Luxemburgh*, as appears by the Act of Sale made by *Elizabeth* of *Blackenheim* to the King of *Bohemia*, in 1327, wherein ſhe declares ſhe ſells it in the ſame manner, as the late *Feris* of *Blackenheim* held it in Fee of the ſaid King, by Homage and Fealty: And the ſaid Lordſhip having afterwards been granted out in Fee: it was taken in the year 1384, of King *Wenceſlaus*, as Duke of *Luxemburgh*, and annext to the Office of Chamberlain of the Dutchy; and in the year 1549 Homage was again done for it.

The Caſtle and Lordſhip of Reulandt.

65. The Caſtle and Lordſhip of *Ouren* conſiſts in ſix Villages and Hamlets; the Lord thereof, with other Subjects and Vaſſals of the Dutchy of *Luxemburgh*, did Fealty and Homage to Duke *Wenceſlaus* in 1398.

The Caſtle and Lordſhip of Ouren.

66. The Caſtle and Lordſhip of *Clervaux*, conſiſts in four and forty Villages and Hamlets, the Lords whereof have anciently been Chancellors of this Country, as appears by the Sale of *Ivoix*, the Conveyance

The Caſtle and Lordſhip of Clervaux.

ance whereof was made before *Walter de Chervaux*, and Chancellor of the Province, who with other Cavaleers of thoſe parts did Fealty and Homage to Duke *Wenceſlaus*, in the year 1398.

The Caſtle and County of Wiltz.

67. In the year 1398 and after, Fealty and Homage have been performed to the Dukes of *Luxemburgh*, for the Caſtle and County of *Wiltz*, conſiſting in three and twenty Villages and Hamlets.

The Caſtle and Lordſhip of Eſch.

68. The Caſtle and Lordſhip of *Eſch*, or *Aiſſe*, conſiſts in nineteen Villages and Hamlets, the Lords whereof were anciently Chancellors of the Country, having aſſiſted the Earls of *Luxemburgh* in Council, and in quality of Noble Feoffees, taken Cognizance of Sales and Grants of the Lordſhips of the ſame Country, as appears by an Act paſs'd in 1230 before *Robin d'Eſch*, Knight: This Lordſhip was formerly held of the Earl of *Vianden*, who having afterwards conſented it ſhould be holden immediately of the Earl of *Luxemburgh*, Homage was done to him immediately for it, in 1270, 1306, 1506, 1551, and 1624: And in 1398 the Lord of *Eſch*, with other Chancellors of the Country, ſwore Allegiance to Duke *Wenceſlaus*. And in 1402 *John d'Eſch*

d'Eſch acknowledged himſelf his Subject.

The Caſtle and Lordſhip of Bourſcheidt.

69. The Caſtle and Lordſhip of *Bourſcheidt*, conſiſts in twelve Villages and Hamlets: The Lords thereof were anciently Cavaleers of the Earls of *Luxemburgh*, particularly *Solver de Bourſcheidt*, who was Juſticier of the Nobles there, and by Act in 1233, acknowledged himſelf a Liegeman of *Luxemburgh*, and entred into obligation to guard and defend the Caſtle of *Luxemburgh*, and declared that the Counteſs of *Luxemburgh*, ought (as heretofore) to have aid of the Caſtle of *Bourſcheidt*: *Fery de Bourſcheidt* acknowledged himſelf under the like Obligation in the year 1317. The Lord of *Bourſcheidt* in 1398, with other Chancellors of the Country, paid Homage to *VVenceſlaus* Duke of *Luxemburgh*: *VVerner Zanden* of *Bourſcheidt*, and *John Theodore Zanden* did the like to the Duke of *Luxemburgh*, in 1551, and 1624.

The Town, Caſtle and Lordſhip of Newerbourgh.

70. The Town, Caſtle, and Lordſhip of *Newerbourgh*, conſiſting in the Town of *Newerbourgh*, and two and fifty Villages and Hamlets, is a very ancient Fee of the Country of *Luxemburgh*: the Earls of *Vianden* having acknowledged they held it

in

in Fee of the Earls of *Luxemburgh*, by Acts and Services done for it, in the years 1257, 1270, and 1306: Since which time the Lords of *Newerbourgh*, with consent of the Earls of *Vianden*, have taken it in Fee, immediately of the Earls and Dukes of *Luxembourgh*, as appears by the Records of Homage in 1547, 1551, and 1598: And in 1398, *Everard de la Marck*, as Lord of *Newerburgh* did Fealty and Homage for it to Duke *VVenceſlaus*.

The Caſtle and Lordſhip of Brandenburgh

71. The Caſtle and Lordſhip of *Brandenburgh*, conſiſts in ſix Villages and Hamlets, and in the years 1270, and 1306 hath been acknowledged a Fee of *Luxemburgh*, by the Earls of *Vianden*: in 1398 the *Sieur de Brandenbourgh*, with the other Gentlemen of this Country, ſwore Allegiance to Duke *VVenceſlaus*.

The Caſtle and Lordſhip of Kayll.

72. The Caſtle and Lordſhip of *Kayll*, conſiſting in two Villages, hath by *Thiry* of *Blackenheim* been acknowledged a Fee held of the Dutchy of *Luxembourgh*, as appears by an Act of Recognition in 1449: *Arnold de Blackenheim* did Homage for his part of it in the years 1357, and 1378, and *William* and *Philip Theodore* of *Manderſcheidt*, in 1482, and 1624.

73. The

73. The Caſtle and Lordſhip of *Falkenſtein*, or *Faulcompierre*, conſiſting in three Villages and Hamlets, is an ancient Fee of *Luxemburgh*, as appears by the Records of Homage done for it by *Arnold de Faulcompierre*, in 1270, and by others in 1451, and 1624. *The Caſtle and Lordſhip of* Falkenſtein.

74. The Caſtle and Lordſhip of *Bettingen* conſiſts of nine Villages and Hamlets; the Lord thereof did Fealty and Homage to the Emperour *wenceſlaus*, Duke of *Luxemburgh*, in 1398: the like Services were done for it, as a Fee of the Dukes of *Luxemburgh*, in 1451, and 1624. *The Caſtle and Lordſhip of* Bettingen.

75. The Caſtle and Lordſhip of *Ham*, conſiſting in four Villages and Hamlets, is a Fee, and part of the ancient Patrimony of the Earls of *Luxemburgh*: as appears by the Act in 1334, whereby the King of *Bohemia* gave the High Juſtice of *Ham* to *Gerard* of *Ham*, for improvement of his Fee: And the Lord of this place, in 1398, did Homage for it, with other Feoffees, to Duke *wenceſlaus*. *The Caſtle and Lordſhip of* Ham.

76. The Lordſhip of *Brauch*, conſiſting in twelve Villages and Hamlets, is an ancient Fee of the Dutchy of *Luxemburgh*, and acknow- *The Lordſhip of* Brauch.

 ledged

ledged to be ſo by the Lord of the place, in 1394, who with other Feoffees of the Countrey did Homage for it in 1398.

The Lordſhip of Malberg.

77. The Lordſhip of *Malberg* conſiſts in three Villages and Hamlets, and was taken in Fee of the Duke of *Luxemburgh* in 1306, and in 1398 the Lord of *Malberg*, with other Feoffees of the Province, did Homage for *Malberg*.

The Lordſhip of Roſport.

78. The Lordſhip of *Roſport*, conſiſting in ſix Villages and Hamlets, was in the year 1303 acknowledged a Fee of the Earldom of *Luxemburgh*.

The Caſtle and Lordſhip of Mirevart.

79. The Caſtle and Lordſhip of *Mirevart* conſiſts in ſix and twenty Villages and Hamlets, and hath been an ancient Patrimony of the Earls of *Luxemburgh*; the parts of which it conſiſts having ever ſince the year 1311, been accompted and recorded among the Demeſns of the Earls of *Luxemburgh*, and made parcel of the particular thereof. Arch-Duke *Maximilian* gave it ſince to *Everard de la March*, who, and his Succeſſours the Dukes of *Aremberg*, have from time to time paid Homage for it to this day.

80. That

80. That the Caſtle and Lordſhip of *Focant* was parcel of the ancient Demeſns of the Earls of *Luxemburgh*, appears by the accompts of the Revenues thereof, ever ſince the year 1311. *The Caſtle and Lordſhip of* Focant.

81. That the County of *Montague*, conſiſting in thirteen Villages and Hamlets, is alſo a Fee of *Luxemburgh*, appears by the Records of Homage done for it in 1545, 1598, 1600, 1673. *The County of* Montague.

82. The Lordſhip of *Rachamps*, conſiſting in a Village and Hamlet, is an ancient dependent of *Luxemburgh*: King *Wenceſlaus* having the 12*th* of *October*, 1384, confirmed the Priviledges his Predeceſſours, the Earls of *Luxemburgh*, had granted the Lord and Tenants of this Lordſhip. *The Lordſhip of* Rachamps.

83. The Lordſhip of *Ayvaille*, conſiſting in eight Villages and Hamlets, hath been an ancient Patrimony of the Earls of *Luxemburgh*, as appears by the Gift the King of *Bohemia* made of the Bridge of *Ayvaille*, to the Inhabitants of the place, 23 *July*, 1346. *The Lordſhip of* Ayvaille.

84. *Lewis de Clermont*, in the year 1302, did Homage for the Lordſhip of *Harzet*, conſi- *The Lordſhip of* Harzet.

ſting in three Villages and Hamlets, as a Fee held of the Earl of *Luxemburgh*.

The Lordſhip of Baſcille.

85. *Alard de Baſcille* by Act in 1307, acknowledged himſelf a Leige-man of the Earl of *Luxemburgh*, for the Lordſhip of *Baſcille*, as a Fee of the Earldom.

The Lordſhip of Cheſne.

86. The Lord of the Signiory of *Cheſne*, conſiſting in three Villages and Hamlets, did among other Subjects and Feoffes of the Province, perform his Homage to the Emperour *Wenceſlaus* Duke of *Luxemburgh*, in 1398.

The Caſtle and Lordſhip of Witry.

87. The Caſtle and Lordſhip of *Witry*, conſiſting in four Villages and Hamlets, is a Capital place, and of the ancient Demeſns of the Earl of *Luxemburgh*, as appears by the Gift thereof made by *Henry* Earl of *Luxemburgh*, to *Arnold de Pittange* in 1281, on condition he ſhould hold it of him in Fee by Homage: And in 1311, the King of *Bohemia*, then Earl of *Luxemburgh*, granted the ſaid *Arnold* the High Juſtice of *Witry* for improvement of his Fee.

The Caſtle and Lordſhip of Uſeldange.

88. That the Caſtle and Lordſhip of *Uſeldange*, conſiſting in ſixteen Villages and Hamlets, is an ancient Fee of the Earldom of

of *Luxemburgh*, appears by an Act in 1298, wherein *Robert* Lord *Uſeldange* hath acknowledged Homage due from him to the Earl of *Luxemburgh*: This Lordſhip came afterwards by Confiſcation to *Maximilian* the Emperour; who, and his Son Arch-Duke *Philip*, as Dukes of *Luxemburgh*, gave the ſaid Caſtle and Lordſhip to *Philip* Marquis of *Baden*, in the year 1494: After which Homage was paid for it in 1532, 1562, and 1605.

The Caſtle and Lordſhip of Autel, *&c.*

89. That the Caſtle and Lordſhip of *Autel*, conſiſting in ſix Villages and Hamlets, is an ancient Fee of the Earldom of *Luxemburgh*, appears by an Act in 1223, when *Henry de Dune* having been made Marſhall of *Luxemburgh*, annext to that Office the Lordſhip of *Autel*, acknowledging he held it in Fee of the Earls of *Luxemburgh*, to whom Homage was done for it in 1270; and afterwards in 1398, by the then Lord of *Autel*, to *Wenceſlaus* the Emperour: This is confirmed by the Sale *Richard de Dune* made in 1254, to the Covent of *Clairfontain* of ſome Eſtate in *Autel*, which the Lords thereof had not power to alien without leave of the Earl of *Luxemburgh*.

The Caſtle and Lordſhip of Girſch.

90. The Caſtle and Lordſhip of *Girſch*, conſiſting in fifteen Villages and Hamlets, is an ancient Fee of the Earldom of *Luxemburgh*; and Homage was done for it to the Duke of *Luxemburgh* in 1556.

The Caſtle and Lordſhip of Koerich.

91. *Tillman* of *Koerich* in 1314 did Homage to the Earl of *Luxemburgh* for the Lordſhip of *Koerich*, conſiſting in five Villages and Hamlets, as a Fee held by Homage of the Earl. And in the years 1400, and 1617, the Succeſſours of *Tillman* did Homage for it to the then Dukes of *Luxemburgh*: And in 1398 Homage was done for it to *Wenceſlaus* the Emperour, in the right of the Earldom of *Luxemburgh*.

The Caſtle and Lordſhip of Septfontain, *&c.*

92. That the Lords of the Caſtle and Lordſhip of *Septfontain*, conſiſting in ten Villages and Hamlets, have been ancient Vaſſals of the Earls of *Luxemburgh*, is evident by the record of Homage done for it in 1233: Since which, *Thomas de Septfontain*, Chamberlain to the Earl of *Luxemburgh*, and his Succeſſors, received by the Earls Grant, the Right and Priviledge of High Juſtice to be exerciſed throughout the Liberty of *Septfontain*, for inlargment of his Fee.

93. In

93. In the year 1230, *Erneſt de Pictipas* acknowledged the Lordſhip of *Wiltingen* and *Cantzem* to be Capital places, held in Fee of the Earldom of *Luxemburgh*; and *John de Sirk* did Homage for them accordingly in 1450.

The Lordſhip of Wiltingen *and* Cantzem.

94. The Land and Lordſhip of St. *Hubert* conſiſts in ſix Mayordoms or Mannors, with ſeveral Villages depending thereon: and, as to Situation, is incloſed on all ſides by the Lands of the Dutchy of *Luxemburgh*, and conſequently by the Laws and Maxims of State, cannot be a particular Sovereignty, diſtinct or ſeparate from that which incloſes it: The intention of the Duke (in granting away the Lands of St. *Hubert*) being grounded on a Preſumption in Law, That Land incloſed within other greater and more conſiderable, is to be reputed of the ſame Quality, Juriſdiction, and Sovereignty, with that which incloſes it, till the contrary be made appear.

The Land and Lordſhip of St. Hubert.

95. This will be thought more reaſonable in this Caſe, when it ſhall be conſidered, that till the age before the laſt it was never diſputed, but that the Dukes and Earls of *Luxemburgh* had not only the Poſſeſſion, but the Right of Soveraignty of the Land and Lordſhip

Lordship of St. *Hubert*. On the contrary it appears by Letters Dated at *Arlon*, *June* 5, 1349, that *John* King of *Bohemia*, and Earl of *Luxemburgh*, calls the Abbot and Covent of St. *Hubert*, his Faithful and well Beloved, (importing Fealty due from them to him). And grants them the priviledge of Mast in the Woods. And by the Act of Inauguration of *Philip* Duke of *Burgundy*, Dated at the Castle of *Luxemburgh*, *October* 25, 1415, the Abbot of St. *Hubert*, as a Prelate of the Dutchy of *Luxemburgh*, with other Prelates, Earls, Barons, Gentlemen, and Estates of the Province, did Swear Fealty and Homage to the Duke, as his Predecessours the Abbots of St. *Hubert* had constantly done before to the Sovereigns of the said Province.

95. The same Duke *Philip* soon after granted those of St. *Hubert* a Charter for a Weekly Market, which is an evident Mark of Sovereignty.

96. The 12 of *December*, 1648, at the Inauguration of *Charles* the Hardy, Duke of *Burgundy*, and Son of the said Duke *Philip*, the said Prelate of St. *Hubert*, without scruple, took again the like Oath of Fealty and Homage, as Prelate, Vassal, and Subject of the Province.

97. The like was done by the Prelate of St. *Hubert*, at the Inauguration of *Maximili-*

an

an King of the *Romans*, who Married the only Daughter and Heir of *Charles* the Hardy, with whom the Provinces of the Low Countries came to the Houſe of *Auſtria*; as alſo at the Inauguration of *Charles* the Prince of *Spain*, afterwards Emperour of the *Romans*.

99. The Prelates of St. *Hubert* have ever ſince appeared at the States of *Luxemburgh*, as other Prelates of the Province, and ſubmitted, as the reſt of the Prelates, to the Penalty impoſed for abſence from the Seſſion of the States; till the Prince, Biſhop of *Liege*, undertook to diſpute the Soveraignty of St. *Hubert* with the Duke of *Luxemburgh*: when *Remacle de March* Abbot of St. *Hubert*, inclining to favour the Biſhops Pretentions, refuſed to appear at the Seſſion of the States, held at the Inauguration of *Phillip* the Second Prince of *Spain*, and Son of the Emperour *Charles* the Fifth: By reaſon whereof the Attourney General of the Council of the Province, cauſed all his Temporalties in that Province to be ſeized. The Prelate of St. *Hubert* appeal'd to the Great Council at *Malines*, and brought his Action for reſtitution of his Temporalties: Sentence was given upon hearing both Parties, that the Prelate had no right of Action.

100. The Prelate thereupon had Recourſe

to

to the Queen of *Hungary*, Governeſs of the Low Countries, and Petitioned he might be admitted and received to agree to, ratify, and approve what had been Enacted at the ſaid Seſſions of the States at *Luxemburgh*, as if he had been perſonally preſent; adding an offer and promiſe to appear for the future at the Aſſembly of the States of the Province of *Luxemburgh*, as his Predeceſſors, the Abbots and Lords of St. *Hubert* had done, and that in the mean time he might be reſtored to his Temporalties.

101. His Petition was granted upon his Signing Deeds of Acknowledgment and Promiſe, as the Caſe required, which Deeds were Executed in the year 1551. And in the Aſſembly of the States held at *Luxemburgh* the 28th of *December*, the ſame year, the Prelate by another Act reiterated the ſame Acknowledgment and Promiſe: The Prelates of St. *Hubert* have ever ſince appeared at the States of *Luxemburgh*, till the immediate Predeceſſor of the preſent Abbot deſired to be excuſed from appearing there, by reaſon of the War.

102. In the mean time his Catholick Majeſty, as Duke of *Luxemburgh*, and his Auguſt Predeceſſors, have not only had the Title of Soveraigns of *St. Hubert*, but continued in poſſeſſion of Sovereignty, and exerciſed

ſed there all Acts of Juriſdiction, Judgment of Appeals, and abſolute Command in quartering Souldiers there, and charging the place with their ſubſiſtance and maintenance, and other Acts of Supream Juriſdiction, notwithſtanding the Action of Right brought by the Biſhop of *Liege*, as appears by the Articles exhibited by the Attorney General of the Province of *Luxemburgh*.

The Caſtle and Lordſhip of Schleiden.

103. By the Records of Homage done in the years 1270, 1344, 1549, 1551, 1676, 1680, and others, and the Tranſlation of the 19 of *November*, 1546, 'tis clear the Caſtle, Town, and Lordſhip of *Schleiden*, conſiſting in thirty ſix or thirty ſeven Villages, is a Fee held immediately of the Duke of *Luxemburgh*.

The Caſtle and Lordſhip of Cronenburg.

104. It appears by like Records of Homage done to the Earls and Dukes of *Luxemburgh*, in the years 1293, 1306, 1318, 1549, 1551, 1599, and ſeveral others, and by the tranſaction above mentioned in 1546, that the Caſtle, Burrough and Signiory of *Cronenburg*, conſiſting in thirteen Villages, is a Fee held (from all Antiquity) of the Earldom of *Luxemburgh*.

105. By

The Caſtle and Lordſhip of Manderſcheidt

105. By the ſame tranſaction and the Records of Homage done in the years 1343, 1419, 1551, 1624, and many others, 'tis evident the Caſtle and Lordſhip of *Manderſcheidt*, with the Villages, its Dependents, is an ancient Fee of *Luxemburgh*: and that *John* of *Manderſcheidt* did Fealty and Homage to *Wenceſlaus*, in the year 1398.

106. 'Tis evident, all the Towns, Lands, Signiories, and Lordſhips before mentioned, are Capital places, reputed for many Ages part of the Dutchy of *Luxemburgh*, and held of it: And that the Earls and Dukes of *Luxemburgh*, have for between three and four hundred years, or more, enjoy'd them as the ancient Patrimony and Demeſns of the Dutchy, and exerciſed therein all Acts of Soveraignty and Juriſdiction, in Aſſeſſing the Subjects, Levying of Aids, and other Taxes, quartering Souldiers, excluſive to all others; and without trouble or hinderance, they have in like manner enjoyed the Lands and Lordſhips following, that is to ſay, The Caſtle and Lordſhip of *Schonfelts*, conſiſting in two Villages and Hamlets: The Court of *Thommen*, conſiſting in twenty two. *Hacheville*, in three: The Caſtle and Lordſhip of *Morſtorff*, conſiſting in three: The Caſtle and Lordſhip of *Heltzembourgh*, conſiſting in

in two: *Sterpigny*: The Caſtle and Lordſhip of *Aſpourg*, conſiſting in thirty four Villages and Hamlets: The Caſtle and Lordſhip of *Sinsfelt*, conſiſting in ſix: *Scharffbillich*, conſiſting in twelve: The Caſtle and Lordſhip of *Daun* and *Dens-bem*, conſiſting in four: *Mehret Bettenfelt*: The Caſtle and Lordſhip of *Solver*: The Mannor of *Eſclaſſnī*, conſiſting in three: *Redu*, *Eſclaye*: The Caſtle and Lordſhip of *Beauram*, conſiſting in three: *Hanſurleſſe*, conſiſting in three: The Caſtle and Lordſhip of *Houſtalize*, conſiſting in twenty two: *Humaine*: The Caſtle and Lordſhip of *Waha*, conſiſting in two: The Caſtle and Lordſhip of *Daverdis*: The Caſtle and Lordſhip of *Deſſy*, conſiſting in ſix: The Caſtle and Lordſhip of *Jemeppe*: The Caſtle and Lordſhip of *Docham*, conſiſting in ſix Villages and Hamlets: The Caſtle and Lordſhip of *Rollet*, conſiſting in ſix: The Caſtle and Lordſhip of *Montjardin*: The Caſtle and Lordſhip of *Travigny*, conſiſting in ſix: The Caſtle and Lordſhip of *de la Val*, in two: *Vilers la Loupe*, *Cheſnoy*: The Caſtle and Lordſhip of *Rutte la Grande*: The Caſtle and Lordſhip of *Signeul St. Remy*: The Caſtle and Lordſhip of *Villers*, before *Orval*: The Caſtle and Lordſhip of *Porchereſſe*: *Vance*, conſiſting in two Villages: The Caſtle and Lordſhip of *Boulogne*, in five: The

Caſtle

Caſtle and Lordſhip of *Horbeumont*, in ſeven: The Caſtle and Lordſhip of *Everlange*, conſiſting in nine Villages and Hamlets: The Lordſhip of *Naſſeigne*: The Caſtle and Lordſhip of *Grune*.

All which laſt mentioned Lordſhips are alſo Capital places, and Fees held of the Marquiſat of *Arlon*, the Earldom of *la Roche*, *Durbuy*, and other places, and ſome of them of the Dutchy of *Luxemburgh*, whereof the Catholick King is Sovereign. And the ſaid Lordſhips have not only been for many Ages reputed parcel of the Dutchy of *Luxemburgh*, but the Dukes thereof have in the face of all the World peaceably enjoy'd them, and exerciſed therein all Powers and Acts of Sovereign Juriſdiction; Without that, that they or any other the places before mentioned have had any dependence on the County of *Chiny*, or any other Capital place belonging to *France*.

Theſe (men would think) are Reaſons ſufficient to make out the Right of his Catholick Majeſty to theſe places, and that he ought to continue in poſſeſſion of them; the rather, for that *France* hath not any colour of pretence to them, ſince the Act of the 25th of *November*, 1462, of the Grant and Conveyance of the Dutchy of *Luxemburgh*, and the Counties of *Chiny* and *la Roche*, by

Lewis

Lewis King of *France*, to *Philip* Duke of *Burgundy*, whereby the ſaid King of his ſpecial Grace, full Power, and Royal Authority, hath given, granted, conveyed, and releaſed all Right, Title, Intereſt, Claim, and Demand he had or could have to the Dutchy of *Luxemburgh*, and the Counties of *Chiny* and *la Roche*, their Appurtenances and Appendences, Quit-rents, Rents, Juriſdictions, Property, Fee, and other Rights thereto belonging, as well by means of the purchaſe thereof by his late Father, as otherwiſe howſoever, To have and to hold to the ſaid Duke of *Burgundy*, and his Heirs forever; without that, that the ſaid King *Lewis*, his Heirs and Succeſſors, ſhall or may Claim or Demand the ſame for any cauſe whatever. Yet *France*, as hath been made appear, hath poſſeſſed it ſelf of all the Towns, Lands and Lordſhips before mentioned, and generally of all the places of the Province of *Luxemburgh*, except the Capital City, and the 25 Villages of the Provoſtſhip of *Luxemburgh*, though without Reaſon or Ground.

A PARTICULAR DEDUCTION OF THE EVIDENCES and PROOFS OF The Right and Poſſeſſion of His Catholick Majeſty IN AND TO

All the Places France *hath taken actual Poſſeſſion of in the Province of* Namur, *ſince the Publication of the Peace of* Nimmighen.

Agimont *in the Poſſeſſion of* France.

CHarlemont having, in purſuance of the Peace made at *Nimmighen*, been yielded up to *France*, the *French* Miniſters thought fit to take Poſſeſſion of *Agimont*, with its Appurtenances and

Dependences, notwithſtanding the Claims and Proteſtations of the Officers of his Catholick Majeſty, againſt the Proceedings of the *French*: And under pretence that the Villages of *Maiſnil St. Blaiſe*, *Hargnies*, and the two *Bourſeignes*, are Dependents of *Agimont*, *Faultrier*, the *French* Commiſſioner and Intendant, ſent Order of the 30*th* of *March*, 1680, to thoſe of the Village of *Maiſnil St. Blaiſe*, to repair to *Charlemont*, to ſwear Allegiance to the moſt Chriſtian King, which they, and thoſe of *Hargnies*, and the two *Bourſeignes* were forced to do.

The Right of Spain *to* Agimont.

True it is, that *Agimont* being neither part, nor within the limits of the Province of *Namur*, there is not in the Records of the Caſtle of *Namur*, any Evidence to juſtifie the Right of his Catholick Majeſty to it, and to prove it Independent of *Charlemont*. But let it be obſerved, that the Caſtle of *Agimont* is of a Structure far more ancient than the Fortreſs of *Charlemont*, which was built by the Emperour *Charles* the Fifth, bout an Age ſince; ſo that we cannot ſee how *Agimont* can be a Dependent of *Charlemont*. And by two Copies, the one Dated the 6th of *April*, 1555, it appears, the ſaid Emperour

Emperor *Charles* the Fifth bought the Caſtle and Strong-houſe, Town, Land, and Lordſhip of *Agimont*, with its Rights and Dependences: And by the other Dated the 7th of *March*, 1574, That his Majeſty ingaged the ſaid Caſtle, Land and Lordſhip to the uſe of *Lancelot de Berlemont*, Earl of *Meghe*. As to the Villages of *Maiſnil St. Blaiſe*, *Hargnies* and *Bourſeignes*, it appears by an Act of the 7th of *March*, 1431, that Homage was done for them by the Lord of *Agimont*, to the Earl of *Namur*, as Lord of *Poilvache*; Since which they were united to the Provoſtſhip of *Poilvache*, and have been accordingly Charg'd in the accompt of the Aids of the Province of *Namur*, granted his Majeſty the 16th of *October*, 1493, as by the Cloſe Rolls in the Chamber of Accompts at *Lille*: Since which time they have to this day paid the ſaid Aids, and Contributed to publick Charges, as well as other places of the Province.

Waulſors, Haſtiers, *and* Ermeton.

The ſame Intendant, *Faultrier*, ſent Order, Dated the 5th of *April*, 1680, to the Mayors of *Waulſors* and *Haſtiers*, ſignifying, that his Chriſtian Majeſty had Ordered him to take Poſſeſſion, in his Name, of the Land

and Bank of *Waulſers*, *Haſtiers*, and *Ermeton*, and to receive in his Name an Oath of Fidelity to his Majeſty, which the Mayors and Inhabitants of thoſe places were obliged to take. He Commanded them to give notice to the Inhabitants of thoſe Villages and their Dependences, to repair for that purpoſe on the morrow to *Waulſors*, where they were effectually obliged to take the ſaid Oath: And having omitted the Adminiſtring the like Oath to thoſe of the Village of *Ermeton*, he Ordered the Officers and principal Inhabitants of that place, to attend him at *Charlemont* the twelfth day of the then next Month, to take the ſaid Oath; and in the mean time, in the Name of the moſt Chriſtian King, expreſly prohibited them to receive or execute any Order from his Catholick Majeſty, or his Miniſters, or to pay him any Aid or Duty whatever, upon pain of being puniſhed as Rebels: And not only diſturbed the *Spaniſh* Receiver at *Ermeton*, in the exerciſe of his Office, but cauſed him to be taken and carried away by a Company of Foot.

Some days after the ſaid Intendant went to the Abby of *Waulſors*, to cauſe the Abbot and Monks there to ſwear Allegiance to the King his Maſter, and upon their refuſal, ſent thither in *Auguſt* following thirty Soldiers,

ers, whom the Abbots and Monks were forced to maintain, at great Charges, for ſix Weeks; which one of the Monks having repreſented to the Marqueſs of *Louvois*, he anſwered, that if the Prelate would not within fifteen days be at the Monaſtery, he would cauſe it to be rais'd: The 2d or 3d of *September*, 1680, *Faultrier*, full of Indignation that the Monks of that place refuſed ſtill the taking the ſaid Oath, ſent to the ſaid Abby a hundred and ſixteen men to live there at diſcretion, with Order to the Monks, that they ſhould not any longer acknowledge their Prelate, and to the Farmers their Tenants, that they ſhould not pay them any thing, on pain of being made pay twice, and having the Bailiff of *Waulſors* Arreſted and put into a Dungeon, which was accordingly done: Theſe Souldiers continued at *Waulſors* till the Monks promiſed they would not do any thing againſt the Service of the moſt Chriſtian King, whereupon the *French* Erected a Cuſtom-houſe at *Waulſors*, and took Toll, and levied other Duties for the uſe of their King.

The Right of the Spaniards *to* Waulſors, Haſtiers, *and* Ermeton.

It appears by the Regiſter remaining in the

Compting-house of the General Receipt at *Namur*, intituled the Register of the Demeſnes of *Namur*, in the year 1265, that *Waulſors*, *Haſtiers*, and *Ermeton* on the *Meuſe*, are of the ancient Demeſns and Lands of the County of *Namur*: The Earls of *Namur* having granted out in Fee, the Wineage of *Haſtiers*, and ſeveral Duties the Inhabitants of *waulſors*, *Haſtiers*, and *Ermeton* were obliged to pay, and alſo the Manner and Dependences of *Ermeton* on the *Biorre*. Beſides, in the Record of a ſolemn Oath taken by *William* Earl of *Namur*, in the year 1360, with four Knights of his Council, nominated by *Englebert de la Marck*, Biſhop of *Leige*, purſuant to an Agreement between them, it is contained, that the Banks of *Waulſors*, and *Haſtiers*, on either ſide the *Meuſe*, are intirely within the County of *Namur*, and that in all Caſes the Law of *Namur* is to be obſerved there, no leſs than in the *Broigne* and its Appurtenances, Members of that County: And that the Inhabitants of *waulſors*, and *Haſtiers*, and the Territories thereof, are no leſs ſubject than the Citizens of *Namur* to the Earls of that Country: The ſaid Earl *William*, and four Knights, having affirm'd that *Waulſors*, *Haſtiers*, and the *Broigne*, had been as long as could well be remembred, the Inheritance

of the ſaid Earl and his Predeceſſors, as by the Record of that Oath more at large appears.

And in Act of the year 1420, Copied out of an ancient Regiſter of the Churches of *Wauſors* and *Haſtiers*, it is declared, That the ſaid Churches are ſituate in the County of *Namur*, and the Juriſdiction of thoſe places had been granted to the uſe of the ſaid Churches, ſaving to the Earl of *Namur* the Soveraignty thereof: And in the year 1466, the Inhabitants of the ſame places petitioned and obtained from *Philip* Duke of *Burgundy*, as Earl of *Namur*, an Act of Pardon and Oblivion, for their having retired with their Effects into the City of *Dinant* then in Hoſtility with him.

Broigne, *otherwiſe called St.* Gerard.

The third of *April*, 1680, the ſaid Intendant ſent fifty Horſe to the Village of St. *Gerard*, with Order to the Mayor of the place to receive them, and Summon the Officers of Juſtice, and principal Inhabitants to be in readineſs to take an Oath of Allegiance to the moſt Chriſtian King the fourth day after; when the Intendant, being arrived with a Guard of two Troops of Horſe, told the ſaid Officers of Juſtice, and greater part of the Inhabitants, that he was come to take poſſeſſion of the place, and to ad-

miniſter the ſaid Oath, which he forced them with Menaces to take, without allowing them time to advertiſe their Superiors: And the Mayor having in the Name of the Commonalty of the place, Read and Sign'd the Oath, as drawn by *Faultrier*, he obliged the Paſtor of the Church there to Sing *Te Deum*, with *Oremus pro Ludovico decimo quarto.* Having in his Harangue made to induce the People to take the Oath, told them, That King *Pepin*, to whom the Low Countries belong'd, being dead, a King of *France* ſucceeded him: And that the Emperour, *Charles* the fifth, being a Powerful Prince, had appropriated to himſelf what he thought convenient; that they, the Inhabitants, ought not to ſcruple the Oath he required of them, for that it did not belong to them to diſpute it, being a matter to be decided between the two Kings, and that the more powerful would carry it; ſince which to this day there hath been a *French* Garriſon in the place: And the Intendant, in purſuance of the Uſurpation, gave Order to the Officers of Juſtice there to make new Aſſeſſments: And by his Ordinance of the 17*th* of *February*, 1681, moderated the Tax that place and its Dependences had uſually been aſſeſs'd at to pay his Catholick Majeſty, reducing it from a thouſand Florins to three hundred.

The

The Right of Spain *to the* Broigne, *alias St.* Gerard.

That the Village of *Broigne* is of the ancient Demeſn Lands of the Earldom of *Namur*, appears by the Regiſter above mentioned, remaining in the Compting-houſe of the general Receipt of *Namur*, in the year 1265, wherein the ſaid Village of *Broigne* is contained and called St. *Gerard*: And in the Cloſe Rolls of the Accompts of *Ayds* in the Chamber of Accompts of *Lille*, the 10*th* of *October*, 1493, it is mentioned under the Title of the Mayory of *Rovignes*: And in the Act of the Solemn Oath taken by *william* Earl of *Namur*, in 1360, with four Knights of his Council, nominated by *Enghelbert de la Marcq*, Biſhop of *Leige*, purſuant to the Agreement between them, it is expreſs'd, that *Broigne* and its Appurtenances are part of the ſaid County, and that the Inhabitants of that Territory, as well as the Citizens of *Namur*, are Subjects to the Earl. *Broigne* having, as long as could well be remembred, been the Inheritance of the ſaid Earl *william* and his Predeceſſors, as appears at large by the Record of the ſaid Oath.

The

The Woods of Biert.

Upon pretence that the Woods of *Biert*, and others belonging to his Catholick Majeſty, are Dependents of St. *Gerard*, a *French* Captain of Dragoons was quartered there, who not only interrupted the ordinary Sale of Woods, begun by his Catholick Majeſties Counſellor, and Receiver General in the Woods of *Biert*, but forbad the Chapmen (who had bargain'd) to fall a Tree without leave under the Hand of the ſaid Intendant; who by an Edict of the 4*th* of *November*, 1680, prohibited all Perſons to fall any Tree in the Woods of *Biert* and *Foy*, or to put in any Hogs or other Beaſts there, on any pretence whatever, on pain of Confiſcation of the Beaſts, and a hundred Crowns Fine; with like prohibition from Hunting in thoſe Woods, or Fiſhing in the Rivers Dependents of St. *Gerard*. And he that had by Grant from the Officers of his Catholick Majeſty, obtained the Maſt of the Woods of *Biert*, was obliged to give Security at St. *Gerard* to pay the Rent there. Beſides which, the Intendant not only made ſeveral Bargains for Wood to be fallen there, but caus'd a great quantity of the faireſt Oaks to be fallen and ſquared, and carried to *Phillippeville*,

ville, *Charlemont*, and *Dinant*. And by his Order a Chapman was Arreſted and carried to *St. Gevard* to pay the *French* the price he had agreed for a bargain of Woods in 1680, made with the Officers of his Catholick Majeſty, for his Majeſties uſe. Several other Chapmen were forced to do the like, and ſome to quit their Bargains, and reſtore the Woods ſold them by the Officers of his Catholick Majeſty: finally, the Woodwards appointed by his Catholick Majeſty, were forced to take an Oath to ſerve the moſt Chriſtian King in the ſame Function: And the Chapmen of *Falaen* were forbidden to carry out of the Woods of *Foy*, any Wood Sold there.

The Right of Spain *to the Woods of* Biert.

By a Tranſaction and Agreement in the year 1266, between *Thomas* Abbot of *Broigne*, and his Covent of the one part, and *Guy* Earl of *Flanders*, and Marqueſs of *Namur* of the other part, upon a Controverſie happen'd about the Woods of *Biert*, It was agreed, that among ſeveral other Woods, thoſe of *Biert* ſhould remain to the ſaid *Guy*, who in conſideration thereof, granted to the ſaid Abbot and Covent a piece of Wood Ground, deſcended to him from his Anceſtors,

ſtors, as appears at large by the Agreement. In purſuance whereof, the ſaid *Guy*, Marqueſs of *Namur*, and his Succeſſors, have to this day peaceably enjoyed the ſaid Woods, without any Interruption by the ſaid Abbot and Covent, or their Succeſſors, who have likewiſe enjoyed the Woods paſt to them by the ſaid *Guy*. And if there had not been any ſuch Tranſaction or Agreement, yet a Poſſeſſion of four hundred years and upwards is by the Common Law of the Country ſufficient to create a Right, which is preſum'd upon continual and peaceable poſſeſſion: the rather for that by the 35*th* Article of the Cuſtoms of *Namur*, there is no more required than a poſſeſſion of Forty years to preſcribe againſt the Church.

The Bailiage of Bouvignes.

The Sixth of *July*, 1681, the Intendant *Faultrier*, with the Sieur *Madelan*, and *Charles Boron* his Deputy, being come to the place of reſidence of the Baily of *Bouvignes*, cauſed the Officers of Juſtice, and ſome principal Inhabitants of that place to be ſummoned to ſwear Allegiance to *France*, which they did, and were the ſame time prohibited on pain of Chaſtiſement to own any other Superiour.

The

The ſame Intendant ſent Orders to the Officers of Juſtice at *Gerpines*, to repair to *Bieſme*, and take the like Oath, without any Diſpute, otherwiſe it ſhould go ill with them, and they ſhould be puniſhed as diſobedient.

The like was done to thoſe of the Villages of *Aces*, *Joncret*, *Villers la Potterie*, *Sart a la Stache*, *Orez*, *Gougines*, *Bois de Villers*, *Romree*, and *Turnault*, Dependents of the ſaid Bailiage. And to the Farmer of the Rents of the Mannor belonging to his Catholick Majeſty, in the Foreſt of *Marlaigne*, who were all obliged to take the ſaid Oath; the Intendant alledging for the ground of his proceedings the Authority of Prophecies, and ſome ſayings of *Wizards*.

The Intendant having ſent Orders to the Mayor and principal Inhabitants of *Leſues* and *Arbre*, Dependents of the ſame Bailiage, to come to St. *Gerard* for the purpoſe above-mentioned; they not coming accordingly, *Charles Boron*, his Deputy, cauſed them to be taken in the Night by Souldiers, and carried to St. *Gerard* the 7*th* of *June*, 1681; where, upon their Arrival, the Commander prohibited them to receive any Orders from thoſe of *Namur*, or to pay them any thing on pain of being ſeverely puniſhed. Orders being afterwards ſent them by four *French* Dragoons, to come again to St. *Gerard*,

rard, they obey'd, and found there the Intendant, the Sieur *Madelain*, and other *French* Officers. And the Intendant having declared to them it was convenient they ſhould take an Oath of Allegiance to *France*; the ſaid Mayor and Inhabitants excuſed themſelves; the Intendant hearing them, Ordered the Commander of St. *Gerard* to have his Men in readineſs to go puniſh thoſe who would not obey his Orders: this ſo frightned the Mayor and Inhabitants, they took the Oath as required.

The Right of Spain *to the Bailiage of* Bouvignes.

That the Bailiage of *Bouvignes* belongs to his Catholick Majeſty, is ſufficiently made out by a Deed in 1262, remaining among the Records of the Caſtle of *Namur*, whereby it appears, that the ſame year *Baldwyn*, Emperour of *Conſtantinople*, and *Philip* his Son, then Earls of *Namur*, by Succeſſion and ſeveral Anceſtors, had ſold the Town and Caſtle of *Namur*, *Bouvignes*, *Golſines*, *Vieſville*, and the whole County of *Namur*, to *Guy* Earl of *Flanders*, whom his Catholick Majeſty repreſents. And purſuant to this Sale, this ſaid Emperour and his Son Ordered and Commanded the Inhabitants of the

the Town and County of *Namur*, to acknowledge the above-named Earl of *Flanders* their Lord, and to pay him in all things the obedience faithful Subjects ought to pay their Sovereign, which hath to this time been ſucceſſively done. The Earls of *Namur* having conſtantly poſſeſs'd and enjoy'd with all Soveraignty the Town of *Bouvignes*, and the places its Dependents, particularly Enumerated in the Regiſter before-mentioned of the Demeſnes of the County of *Namur*, in 1265; called *Le livre aux aiſſelles.*

Roſee, Flavion *and* Serville.

The ſaid Intendant poſſeſs'd himſelf alſo of the Villages of *Roſee*, *Flavion*, and *Serville*, Dependents of the ſaid Bailiage. And the Receiver General of *Namur*, having cauſed two beaſts belonging to ſome Inhabitants of the Village of *Bois de Villers* to be ſeized for a Debt due for ſome Wood ſold by his Catholick Majeſties Officers of the Woods. The Intendant by way of Repriſal, cauſed a Forge-Maſter to be taken and carried to St. *Gerard*, and thence to *Philippe-ville*, to be kept Priſoner there till reſtitution of the Beaſts; the Commander of St. *Gerard* being informed that the Mayors of *Arbre* and *Le-*

ſues,

ſues had been with the Attorney General of *Namur*, to acquaint him with the Prohibition they lay under to pay any Taxes to his Catholick Majeſty, ſent a Party of Dragoons to take them, and forbad them to go any more on any ſuch Errands without his Orders, on pain of being Chaſtiſed, adding, they ought not to own any Superior but *France*.

Ontraye.

The third of *Auguſt* 1681, the ſaid Intendant accompanied with St. *Madelain*, Governour of *Philippe-ville*, and other Officers, came to *Ontraye*; and having cauſed *Dieu-donne Petit Jean* (his Catholick Majeſties Commiſſioner there for the Cuſtoms and Duties of Exportation and Importation) to come before him, he declared he was come to take poſſeſſion of that Village, and therefore forbad him to Levy there any more Duties for his Catholick Majeſty, which prohibition the Commiſſioner was forced to comply with: And the Officers of Juſtice, and ſeveral Inhabitants of *Ontraye*, were Commanded to meet and take an Oath of Allegiance to *France*, and to give in their Names to be Regiſtred; all which was accordingly Executed. And in the Woods of

of *Bieſme*, and of *Halloy*, and *Vieux Fourneau* its Dependents; the *French* Officers have marked a great quantity of the faireſt Trees to be fallen, and uſed in Buildings at *Philippeville*:

The Provoſtſhip of Poilvache.

The ſame Intendant, *Faultrier*, ſent Order, Dated the 10*th* of *April*, 1680, to the Lieutenant Provoſt of *Poilvache*, importing, That as his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty had ordered him to take poſſeſſion of the ſaid Provoſtſhip, for his Majeſties uſe, he required the Lieutenant and other Officers of the Provoſtſhip, to appear without delay at *Charlemont*, to ſwear Allegiance to the moſt Chriſtian King; and to bring with them an account of the Impoſitions Levied on their Pariſhes, that they might be moderated according to the Orders he had received: All this to be done on pain of being declared Diſobedient, and puniſhed accordingly.

The ſame Month of *April*, the Mayors and ſeveral Inhabitants of the Village of *Houxſoubs Poilvache*, were ſent for by the Intendant to the Town of *Dinant*, to ſweat Allegiance to the King his Maſter; and upon their refuſal, he forced them to it by threatning to ſend Souldiers into their

Mayoralty: After which he placed an Officer there, to ſhew he had taken poſſeſſion of the place, and put up on a Tree and the Old Tower of *Poilvache* the Arms of the *French* King, and ſettled a Compting-houſe there, and Levied five *per Cent.* Duty on Oats and other Corn.

And by Order of the 8*th* of *March*, 1680. ſent to them of *Spontin*, the 10*th* of the following Month, the ſaid Intendant, *Faultrier*, ſignified to them, that not only the Provoſt, Lieutenant, and Officers of the Juriſdiction and Provoſtſhip of *Poilvache*, but of all the Juriſdictions, its Dependents, were to appear the 10*th* of *May* following, in the Forenoon, at the Houſe of the *Burgo-Maſter Taboulet*, in the Town of *Dinant*, to receive his moſt Chriſtian Majeſties Orders, and not to fail on pain of being proceeded againſt as diſobedient: Purſuant to which, they of *Spontin* having ſent to know his Intentions; he let them know he had Order from his Maſter to take poſſeſſion of the Provoſtſhip of *Poilvache*: and that having been upon the place for that purpoſe, he had found there only old Walls, without any Inhabitant, and was therefore obliged to require all thoſe who dwelt within the Juriſdiction of that Provoſtſhip, to ſwear Allegiance to his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and the Meſſenger from

Spontin

Spontin ſhould firſt do it, which he did, and was then told by the Intendant, they ſhould thenceforward pay only a moiety of the Taxes and Impoſitions they paid his Catholick Majeſty, from whom he forbad them to receive any more Orders.

The Mayor of *Sorinnes* alſo received Order, Dated the 8*th* of *April*, 1680: wherein the Intendant required him to ſwear Allegiance to *France*, prohibiting him to acknowledge for the future the Soveraignty of his Catholick Majeſty, or pay him any Taxes or Duties, and promiſing to protect him and the Inhabitants in caſe of Moleſtaſtion.

The Right of Spain *to the Provoſtſhip of* Poilvache.

The Provoſtſhip of *Poilvache* comprehends ſeveral Mayoralties, every of which is compos'd of many Villages. And by an Act of the Month of *March*, 1280, it appears, that *Henry* Earl of *Luxemburgh*, and Marqueſs of *Erlon*, received out of the Hands of *Guy* Earl of *Flanders*, Marqueſs of *Namur*, the Caſtle and Town of *Poilvache*, with the Village of *Oire ſur Meuſe*, and others ſpecified in that Act, to be held in Fee of the Marqueſs of *Namur*, and his

Heirs the Lords and Earls of *Namur*, by perpetual Homage.

Purſuant to which, it is mentioned in an ancient Regiſter of Surveys, written in Paper of *Lombardy*, in the year 1343, that the *Sire de Poilvache* is a Peer of the Caſtle of *Namur*, and holds of the ſaid Caſtle in Fee, the Caſtle and Town of *Poilvache*, and all the Mayories belonging to it, the Mayory of *Falize*, the Mayories of *Sorinnes* above *Dinant*, of *Aſcech*, of *Diwaing*, of *Schaltin*, of *Leignon* and *Falmaigne*, and all the Towns and Houſes depending thereon, and ought in all Caſes to uſe the Law of the County of *Namur*.

But in the year 1344, *John*, King of *Bohemia*, and Earl of *Luxemburgh*, for him, his Heirs and Succeſſors, ſold to Madam *Mary d'Artois*, Counteſs of *Namur*, her Heirs and Succeſſors, the ſaid Town, Caſtle, and Provoſtſhip of *Poilvache*, with the Appurtenances; namely, the Mayories of *Poilvache*, *Falize*, *Sorinnes* above *Dinant*, *Aſceſſe*, *Diwaing*, *Obey*, *Schaltin*, *Leignon*, *Falmaigne*, and all Towns and Houſes their Appendents, with all other things appertaining to the ſaid Provoſtſhip, held of the Earldom of *Namur*; (without Exception or Reſervation) as alſo the *Bann de Soy*, for the ſum of twenty ſeven thouſand and four hundred

dred Florins. And by a particular Act of the fifth of *September*, 1344, the ſame King of *Bohemia* Commanded all his Subjects of the Provoſtſhip of *Poilvache*, to do Fealty and Homage to the ſaid Counteſs of *Namur*, having releaſed and abſolved them from the Fealty and Homage due to him.

The Sale was agreed too, and ratified by *Charles*, Eldeſt Son of the ſaid King of *Bohemia*, and Earl of *Luxemburgh*, the 24*th* of *Auguſt*, 1344. And by an Act of the 12*th* of *December*, 1346, he diſcharg'd all the Burgeſſes and Subjects of the Territory of *Poilvache* from all Fealty and Homage, that might any way be due to him his Heirs and Succeſſors.

This done, the Lady *Mary*, Counteſs of *Namur*, by Act of the 11*th* of *September*, 1353, gave her Son *William* Earl of *Namur*, and his Heirs, the ſaid Caſtle, Town and Territory of *Poilvache*, and the *Bann de Soy*, with all their Appendences and Appurtenances, High and Low Signiories, Homage and Rights whatſover.

After which, *John* of *Flanders*, Earl of *Namur*, ſold to *Philip* Duke of *Burgundy* (whom his Catholick Majeſty repreſents) the County of *Namur*, with the Territory and Provoſtſhip of *Poilvache*, in the year 1421: In which Territory is comprized the

Village of *Houx* on the *Meuſe*, in the Record of Fealty done for the Fee, in the year 1280, mentioned before: And in the Cloſe Rolls of the Accompts of *Ayds*, in the Chamber of Accompts at *Lille*, the 10*th* of *October*, 1493: It is charged as a parcel of that Provoſtſhip.

Pondroſme.

The Intendant not ſatisfied with having done as much in the Village of *Pondroſme*, as in other the Dependents of the Provoſtſhip of *Poilvache*, Ordered the Mayor of that place to ſuppreſs the Compring-houſe eſtabliſhed there, for Levying the ſixtieth penny.

The Right of Spain *to* Pondroſme.

The Village of *Pondroſme*, ſituate very near a Branch of the River *Leſſe*, is a Dependent of *Poilvache*, and as ſuch, hath always paid Aids to his Catholick Majeſty, Contributed with the County of *Namur* to publick Charges and Expences, and the furniſhing Pioneers, Carriages, and other things of that Nature; received his Majeſties Orders and Placarts by the Provoſt of *Poilvache*, and, as other Members of that Provoſtſhip,

Provoſtſhip, made Appeals to the Council of *Namur*: ſo that there is little reaſon appears why *France* ſhould have ſuppreſſed the Compting-houſe ſettled there from all Antiquity, and Governed by the Underfarmers of the ſaid ſixtieth penny.

Haibes.

The ſame Intendant, *Faultrier*, ſent an Order, Dated the 20*th* of *April*, 1680, and Letters of the 27*th* following, to the Inhabitants of the Village of *Haibes*, requiring them to ſwear Allegiance to *France*; though by an Extract ſent by the Counſel of *Namur*, Number 12, in their Letter of the 24*th* of *November*, 1680, 'tis evident the *Sieur de Haibes* holds the ſaid Village in Fee, as a Dependent of *Poilvache*.

The Mayory of Bouvignes.

From *Onhaye* the Intendant with his Company and Guards went to the *Bann*, or Juriſdicton of *Anthee*, conſiſting in the Villages of *Anthee*, *Mavoye*, *Morville*, and *Fontaine*, and took poſſeſſion of it the third of *Auguſt*, 1681, and made the Inhabitants take the Oath required. The like was done as to the Hamlets of *Cheſtrevin*, *Melin*, *weſ-*

Pin and *Metz*, Dependents of that Mayory; after they having in *July* 1681, compelled thoſe of the Villages of *Soumiers* and *Rivere*, Dependents of the ſame Mayory to take the like Oath, and made *Laurence Licos*, an Inhabitant of *Soumiers*, Mayor of the place, and given the People ſome Money to Drink: though the Right of his Catholick Majeſty to the Mayory of *Bouvignes*, may be clearly made out by the evidences above-mentioned, as to the Bailiage of *Bouvignes*.

The Bailiage of Montaigle, Falaen.

About *October*, 1680, the Intendant, *Faultrier*, having ſent three ſeveral Orders to thoſe of the Village of *Falaen* (a Dependent of the Bailiage of *Montaigle*) to be all in readineſs, came thither accompanied by *Madellain*, and a good number of Souldiers; and in an Harangue to the People, told them, that the Village of *Falaen* was a Dependent of St. *Gerard*; that it was an Eſtate of the Church uſurp'd by *Charles* the Fifth; that thoſe who had exacted Taxes and Gabels from them, had Committed Sacriledge; that he would reſtore them to their ancient Liberty; that they ſhould pay no more Taxes or Gabels, but only ſome ſmall acknowledgment to his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty. *Madellain*

Madellain the ſame time told an Officer of the Bailiage, that what he then ſaid to him, he ſaid not as a *French-man*, or Governour of *Phillippeville*, but as an honeſt *Leigois* as he was; that he had written to them out of kindneſs, and the Affection he had for the Inhabitants of *Falaen*: With that he preſented them a Paper to Sign, containing in ſubſtance a Promiſe not do to any thing againſt the Service of the moſt Chriſtian King.

The Inhabitants refuſing to Sign it, he threatned to ſend four hundred Dragoons to their Village; adding, they need not be afraid; and that they ſhould never fall again under the Dominion of *Spain*; and that *France* had a High and Powerful Arm to protect them.

By theſe means and inducements the Inhabitants were prevailed with to Sign the Paper, proteſting nevertheleſs they were forc'd to it by violence: This done *Madellain* offered them Money to Drink, which they refus'd, and he thereupon threw them four Patacoons, and retired.

Anvoye *and* Rouillon.

The *9th* of *October*, 1680, the Villages of *Anvoye*, *Rouillon*, and *Hun* were prohibited to pay his Catholick Majeſty any Tax, Impoſt,

poſt, or Duty whatever, or to permit any Uſher, or Serjeant of *Namur* to Execute any Proceſs in the ſaid Villages; and in caſe any ſuch Officer ſhould come within their Precincts, the Inhabitants were Commanded to take, and carry him bound and pinion'd to *Phillippeville*, to be ſent thence to the Gallies: That they ſhould try their Suits in the Courts of their Precincts, and appeal, (when there ſhould be Cauſe), to the Court of *Tournay*.

Salez, Corbay, *and* Henemont.

In *November* 1680, purſuant to an Order from the Intendant *Faultrier*, the Farmers of *Corbay*, *Salez*, and *Henemont*, Dependents of the Bailiage of *Montaigle*, went to St. *Gerard*, where the Intendant, after ſome Remonſtrances like thoſe above-mentioned, made them take the like Oath of Allegiance to *France*.

The Abby of Moulin.

The Abbot and Covent of our Lady at *Moulin*, having after many Solicitations, refuſed to ſwear Allegiance to *France*, had, in *July* 1681, between fifty and threeſcore Horſe and Foot Quartered upon them, by *Faultrier*'s

Faultrier's Order, where they lived at Diſcretion a conſiderable time.

The Tithes of Bioulx.

Charles Boron, the Intendants Deputy, having given notice of his Intentions, by Papers publickly poſted, granted to him that gave moſt, the Great and Small Tithes of *Bioulx*, and the Villages adjacent, belonging to his Catholick Majeſty, and Dependents of the Bailiage of *Montaigle*.

In *November* 1680, *Madellain* having ſent to *Falaen* a Captain of Dragoons, with ten Horſemen to bring thence to St. *Gerard* a Woodward who reſided there, with the Farmers of the Fiſhery of the Brook of *Floyon*, forbad them to pay his Catholick Majeſty any Rent till the Difference ſhould be decided at *Courtray*.

By an Ordinance of the 17*th* of *February*, iſſued out by *Faultrier*, the Tax aſſeſſed on the Bailiage of *Montaigle*, for the uſe of his Catholick Majeſty, being a thouſand Florins, was reduc'd to ſix hundred Florins, with intimation it was done for the eaſe of the new Subjects of the King his Maſter.

In *March*, 1681, the Farmer of the Fiſhery of the *Meuſe* before *Goddinnes*, along

long *Rouillon*, was disturb'd in his Fishing, till the *Sieur de Goddinnes*, who set it to Farm, promised *Faultrier* to let him see the Evidences he had of his Right in that Fishery.

The Right of Spain *to the Tithes of* Bioulx.

By the Records remaining in the Castle of *Namur*, it appears, that *William* Earl of *Namur*, bought the said Tithes the 28*th* of *July*, 1362, of Sir *John Marbais*, Knight, Lord of *Marbais*, and paid him the Consideration Money, as appears by an acquittance of the last of that Month.

The Woods of Marlaigne, Libinnes, *and others, and the violences us'd against the Woodwards of his Catholick Majesty.*

By Order of the 19*th* of *March*, 1680, the said Intendant prohibited all Persons to cut, fall, square, or take away any Tree within the Compass of the Vi-County of *Libinnes*, being part of the Forest of *Marlaigne*, on pain of Corporal punishment: And injoyned the said *Boron* to see this Order Executed, and in case of resistance, or force, to have recourse to Armes.

The Right of Spain *to the Woods of* Libinnes.

The Land of *Libinnes* is a Fee held of the Earl of *Namur*, *William* of *Libinnes* having in a Survey of that Land, acknowledged himſelf a Feoffee of the ſaid Earl, and that he held of him, by Homage, his Mannor and Tower of *Libinnes*, with all Lands therein contained and incloſed, and eight Bonniers of Land and Meadow, more or leſs, with Paſture in *Marlaigne*, for 25 yearlings in the Woods, above ſeven years Growth, and Paſture for ſix Horſes of his Team, and dead Wood to burn in his Houſe, feeding for Hogs of his Breed: With which Fee the ſaid *William* endowed his Siſter; and after his Death, *William* his Son did Homage for the ſame Fee; and having granted it in Fee-Farm to *John de Celles*, Knight, he did Homage for it to the Soveraign Baily of *Namur*, as appears by the Surveys of Fees held of the Caſtle of *Namur*.

By a Deed of the 28*th* of *December*, 1412. *William* of *Flanders*, Earl of *Namur*, for the good and acceptable Service done him by *John de Celles*, then his Soveraign Baily of the County of *Namur*, and which he expected ſhould be done him by the ſaid *John*, did for himſelf his Heirs and Succeſſors grant

to

to the ſaid *John* the Royalty, Seigniory, and High, Mean, and Low Juriſdiction of the Mayory of *Libinnes*, with Power to Conſtitute a Mayor and ſeven *Eſchevins*, with a Serjeant for the Exerciſe and Execution of Juſtice there: He gave him alſo all the Rents he had in *Libinnes*, and whereof the Court there had Cognizance.

The ſaid *John de Celles* having inlarged his Fee, by an addition of about ſixty Bormiers of Land and Meadow, which with the ancient Fee made up a hundred and thirteen Bormiers: The ſaid Earl of *Namur* granted him Paſture for his Horned Beaſts, and the Horſes of his Team, within the Woods of *Marlaigne*, of above ſeven years growth.

And that the Limits and Bounds of the Land and Royalty of *Libinnes* might be known, the ſaid Earl ſent ſeveral of his Council and Officers to view it; who reported that the Royalty and Mayory of *Libinnes*, begins at the Ditch of *Rochealroux*, which divides the Countrey of *Leige* from the County of *Namur*, and reaches from thence to the High way that leads into the Great Plain of *Libinnes*; the ſaid High way being the Boundary that parts the Moyory of *Floreffe*, and the Land of *Libinnes*, till you come to the *Choir Oke*, from which Oke it extends to the way that leads through the bottom

bottom of *Waſtieux* to a Maple-Tree, which parts the Mayory of *Broigne*, and the Land of *Libinnes*, and from thence it goes to the Land of the Abbot of *Broigne*, as well towards *Broigne* as towards his Houſe.

This Land and Lordſhip the Earl of *Namur* granted to *John de Celles*, and his Succeſſors, to be held as an entire Fee of the Earl of *Namur*: Saving to the ſaid Earl, his Heirs and Succeſſors, Earls of *Namur*, the Soveraignty and Judgment of Appeals: Saving alſo, that if the Mayory of *Libinnes*, extended into the Woods of *Marlaigne*, within the Limits and Bounds above declared, the Receiver of the Earldom of *Namur*, and the Woodwards, Chapmen, and Workmen, might and ſhould exerciſe and enjoy their uſual Powers and Priviledges in the ſaid Woods, without any diſturbance or impeachment by the ſaid *Sieur de Libinnes*, his Heirs and Succeſſors, or any other: And that the ſaid *Sieur de Libinnes*, his Heirs and Succeſſors, or any of them, ſhould not any way intermeddle with the Debts, Fines, or Forfeitures concerning the ſaid Woods.

Whereby it appears clearly, that the Earl of *Namur* hath the Soveraignty and Supreme Juriſdiction over the ſaid Land and Signiory of *Libinnes*, and that the *Sieur de Libinnes* is his Vaſſal.

It appears alſo, that the Woods of *Marlaigne*, within the Limits and Bounds abovementioned, belong to the Earl of *Namur*; and that the *Sieur de Libinnes* hath not any Juriſdiction there, at leaſt as to any Fine or Forfeiture incurr'd by the Chapmen, or their Workmen, imployed in the Sales made by the ſaid Earl: Nor can the *Sieur de Libinnes* claim any thing in the ſaid Woods, but the Paſture and Fewel he holds in Fee of the Earl.

This is ſo clear, it needs not illuſtration, and is confirmed by an Extract of the old Repertory of Services done for the Fees held of the Caſtle of *Namur*; wherein we find, that after the ſaid *John de Celles*, *Gerard* his Brother did Homage for the ſaid Seigniory, and Land of *Libinnes*, in 1427. And after him *Godfrey de Celles*, in 1430. And in the ſame year *John Burquin de Suppleu*, who ſucceeded *Godfrey*, by vertue of a Deviſe by the laſt Will of *John de Celles*.

The 10*th* of *March*, 1445, *John de Lonchamps*, Lord of *Fernelmont*, as next Heir, recovered it out of the Hands of *John de Wariſſoul*, who had taken poſſeſſion of it.

The 2*d* of *Auguſt* 1461, *Don William de Graux*, Abbot of *Broigne*, did Homage for the ſame Land and Lordſhip; which came to him by Vertue of an exchange made between him

him and the ſaid *John de Lonchamps*, for fourſcore meaſures of Corn.

The Second of *Auguſt*, 1462, the ſame *Don William de Graux* ſettled the ſaid Land and Lordſhip to the uſe of *Pierart Alart, Valet de Chambre*, to the Duke of *Burgundy*, and his Heirs, paying a rent of fourſcore meaſures of Corn to the Church of *Broigne*.

In 1469, the ſaid *Pierart Alard, Sieur de Seiron*, convey'd to the uſe of *Henry d'Outremont*, Receiver General of the Court, all the Land of *Libinnes*, with its Appendances and Appurtenances.

In 1488, *Gyles d'Outremont* did Homage for the ſaid Land, its Appendances and Appurtenances, deſcended to him by the death of *Nicholas* his Brother.

The 2*d June* 1495, *Gyles d'Outremont* the Son of *Henry*, ſold to the Reverend *Don James le Hourier*, Abbot of the Church of St. *Peter* at *Broigne*, for the uſe of his Church, the Houſe, Town, and Land of *Libennes*, its Appurtenances and Dependences, without Exception or Reſervation; and the Abbot did Homage for the Fee.

The laſt of *September*, 1503, *Don William de Beyn*, Abbot of *Broigne*, did Homage for the Houſe, Town, and Land of *Libinnes*, its Appurtenances and Dependences,

as *James le Hourier*, his Predeceſſor, had enjoy'd them.

The 11*th* of *May*, 1507, *Don Thomas Baudery*, Abbot of *Broigne*, did the like: The 28 *July*, 1513, *Don William Cauliere*, Abbot of *Broigne*, by the Reſignation of the ſaid *Thomas*, did the like: And the 3*d* of *July*, 1551, *Don Benedict de Mailey*, Abbot of *Broigne*, did the like.

The 6*th* of *September*, 1584, *Francis de Walon Capelle*, Biſhop of *Namur*, Prelate of *Broigne*, and *Sieur de Libinnes*, did Homage for the ſame Land and Lordſhip of *Libinnes*: The like was done the 13 of *July*, 1598, by the Right Reverend Father in God *James Blaſeus*, Biſhop of *Namur*, and Prelate of *Broigne*; and afterwards, by *John Davia*, Biſhop of *Namur*, and Prelate of *Broigne*; and ſince by *Engelbert de Bois*, Biſhop of *Namur*: And in 1664, by *John de Wactendoncq*, Biſhop of *Namur*, and Prelate of St. *Gerard*. And laſtly, the 14 *September*, 1675, by *Ignatius Auſtin de Grobendoncy*, Biſhop of *Namur*, and Prelate of St. *Gerard*, laſt deceaſed.

By which it appears, the Homage, ſucceſſively done, and continued ſeveral Ages, for the Land and Lordſhip of *Libinnes*, was purſuant to the Survey made by *William de Libinnes*, and the Feoffment from the Earl of *Namur* to *John de Celles*. This

This being ſo, the Prelate of the Abby of St. *Gerard*, annexed to the Biſhoprick of *Namur*, can pretend to no more, than what is contained in the ſaid Survey of the Fee of *Libinnes*, being only Paſture and Fewel in *Marlaigne*, belonging to the Earl of *Namur*, and ſome kind of Juriſdiction on *Marlaigne*, as incloſ'd within the limits of the Lordſhip of *Libinnes*, with an Expreſs Exception and Reſervation of Competent Juriſdiction to the ſaid Earl, and his Officers, in all matters of Fines and Forfeitures in the Woods, which, by the Feofment or act of Donation, the Count hath expreſly reſerved to himſelf.

So that the Seizure of the Woods of *Libbinnes*, and of *Marlaigne*, lately made by the *French*, is a manifeſt and notorious Uſurpation, conſidering the Evidences above mentioned, and his Catholick Majeſties poſſeſſion of the ſaid Woods ſeveral Ages.

True it is, That under the Juriſdiction of *Libinnes*, there are two little parcels of Wood, containing about ſixteen Bonniers more or leſs, called the *Sarts* or *Sauts*, and belonging to the Abbot of St. *Gerard*, as *Sieur de Libinnes*: But they are diſtinct and ſeparate from thoſe of *Marlaigne*, and we grant the Propriety, as the Poſſeſſion of them belongs to the Prelate of St. *Gerard*.

By this it appears, His Catholick Maje-

ſty hath a clear and unqueſtionable right to the Woods of High *Marlaigne*, within the Mayory of *Libinnes*; though we ſhould allow the bounds of that Lordſhip to extend as far, and comprehend as much, as the *French* have unjuſtly, according to their Cuſtome, lately pretended, taking from his Catholick Majeſty, what lawfully belongs to him.

Marlaigne.

His Catholick Majeſties Officers of the Woods, being gone to the Woods of High- *Marlaigne*, to mark the Fewel due to the Abbot and Covent of St. *Gerard*, found there the Receiver of the Abby; who told them, he had Order from the Abbot, and the *French* Captain of Dragoons quartered, at St. *Gerard*, not to receive the ſaid Fewel within the Limits of *Libinnes*: And if they marked any there, the Captain would come in ſearch of them, and take them Priſoners, by Order given him to that effect, by the Intendant *Faultrier*.

The *French* Officers have marked abundance of Trees, to the quantity of 400 or 500 Bonniers of Timber, pretending them to be Dependents of *Libinnes*, and Confiſcated Woods, fallen by ſome Chapmen, purſuant

purſuant to their Bargains with the Officers of his Catholick Majeſty, and driven away the Workmen they imployed.

The 13th of *April*, 1681, *Boron*, and the Captain of Dragoons having, by Poſted Billets, ſummoned ſeveral Timber Merchants to appear at *Libinnes*, and declared to them, That if they made appear by Acquittance, they had paid for their Bargains at three ſeveral Sales, and would pay them in eight days, the value agreed at the laſt Sale in *October*, 1680: They would permit them to enjoy their Bargains, and go on with their buſineſs, otherwiſe they would Confiſcate the Wood, they had fallen.

Yet one of them, having produc'd his Acquittances, was nevertheleſs carried to St. *Gerard*, upon pretence, he had not paid *Boron* the value, he had agreed for, at the Sale made by the Officers of his Catholick Majeſty, in the year 1680, in the Woods of *Biert*.

The 4th of *November*, 1680, the ſaid Captain of Dragoons, having cauſed *Benedict Noel*, *Stephen Copee*, and *John Melez*, his Majeſties Woodwards in the Quarter of *Biert*, to be called before him, Ordered them to go preſently to the ſaid Intendant, to declare, whether they would ſerve him in their Offices, and make report to him of

the Treſpaſſes and Offences, committed in the Woods, for four Months paſt, and that ſhould be committed there for the future: Otherwiſe he would imploy others in their places; And indeavoured to make them ſhew him all the Trees marked at the extraordinary Sale, the 3*d* of *June*, 1680, ſaying, they belonged all to *France*.

The 13th of *November*, 1680, the ſaid Captain, with four Dragoons, found out the ſaid *Noel*, and ask'd him, why he went not to receive Orders, and make his Reports? who anſwering, he was forbidden by his Superiors; the Captain reply'd, he muſt do it, or be carried away by the Soldiers, and put into a Dungeon: To which he added Invectives and Threats againſt many of the Woodwards, who had reported to his Catholick Majeſties Officers at *Namur*, what the *French* did in the Woods of *Marlaigne*.

The 16*th* of *November*, 1680, *Madellain*, being at St. *Gerard*, and having ſent for *Stephen Copee*, and *Benedict Noel* thither, partly by Promiſes, and partly by Menaces, and detaining their Perſons, made them ſign a Declaration, whereby they approved the Oath taken by them of *Falaen* and *Ermeton Sur-Biert*. *Madellain* telling them further, that if they of *Namur* ſhould trou-

ble

ble them on that account, or any perſon authoriz'd or imployed by the *French*, they would Arreſt ſome Officer of his Catholick Majeſty, or ſome Rich Farmer, till they were indemnified. And that they ought to make Report to him, or the Captain quartering at St. *Gerard*, of Treſpaſſes done in the Woods, and give them notice of all Orders and Billets poſted up by the Officers of *Namur*.

Paul Philibert Gobert, a Subject of his Catholick Majeſties, and Partner with *Jerom Bonchat*, having obtained a Grant of the Maſter of *weillen-woods*, received a Letter, Dated the *9th* of *Decenber*, 1680, requiring him to put in Security at *Dinant*, or ſome other place of the *French* Conqueſts, to anſwer for the Profits of his Grant. *Boron* having, by Letter of the ſame Date, ordered *Bonchat* to detain *Goberts* Hoggs, till he had paid the Charge of their running there. And *Gobert* having not put in Security, as required; *Boron*, with a great number of Soldiers, drove away his Hoggs, and kept them at *Falaen*, till *Gobert* gave Security.

The 11*th* of *March*, 1681, his Catholick Majeſties Officers of the Woods, being at High-*Marlaign*, to Mark and ſell Timber there; the Captain of the Dragoons came

upon them with ten or twelve Soldiers, to hinder their Marking, telling the Chapmen he would not permit a ſtick to be carried away without order from *Faultrier*.

The *Spaniſh* Officers, proteſting againſt this Violence, the Captain anſwer'd, he had expreſs Order from the King his Maſter, to watch and obſerve whatever was done in the Woods, and to give him notice.

And when ſome of the Chapmen would have fallen the Woods bought at the Sale in *November* 1680, of his Catholick Majeſties Officers, the Captain hindered them.

Bills were put up on the Church doors of *Floreffe*, *Arbre*, *Leſves*, *Profondeville*, and St. *Heribert*, to ſignify, that the 15 of *July*, 1681, a Sale of Timber ſhould be made in *Marlaigne* Woods, for the uſe of the moſt Chriſtian King, by Deputy *Boron*; which was accordingly done, the 16 and 17 of that Month, at *Geraumont* in High *Marlaign*, and afterwards at *Brocteaux*, and elſewhere.

The like had been done by the *French*, the 21 of *March*, 1681, near the *Parkfall* towards the bottom of *Beaury*, when they ſold to new Chapmen, the Wood ſold by his Catholick Majeſties Officers, at the extraordinary Markage, on Condition they would put in Security for the value to *France* at St. *Gerard* or *Dinant*. Beſides,

Beſides, *Boron* marked a number of Trees unſold, and ſaid, it was for repairing the Abby of St. *Gerard*.

From the *Parkfal* and *Beaury* bottom, he went to *Spittechamps*, where he made Sale of all the Wood ſtanding or fallen, which had been mark'd and ſold by the Officers of his Catholick Majeſty.

From thence he went near the Woods called *Sartes*, or *Sautes*, belonging to the Abby of St. *Gerard*, and made Sale to him, that offered moſt, of the Wood his Catholick Majeſties Officers had marked and ſold.

So that the *French*, in the Limits, themſelves have ſet to the Woods they pretend to have uſurp'd in High *Marlaigne*, ſix or ſeven hundred *Bonniers* of Wood, belonging to his Catholick Majeſty: In a word, the whole Foreſt of *Marlaigne* within an hour and a halfs journey of the Caſtle of *Namur*.

In *June* 1681, *Faultrier* took the Liberty to tell *Lewes Moreau*, his Catholick Majeſties Receiver of the Duty for Importation and Exportation, that he would ſet up the Arms of *France*, cloſe to the Caſtle of *Namur*, and perhaps would make it appear, the ſaid Caſtle is ſituate upon the ſame Territory with the Woods of *Marlaigne*. And that in a ſhort time, he would forbid any

ſtick

ſtick to be taken for the uſe of the King of *Spaiu*, out of the Woods of *Marlaigne*.

To Conclude, the *French* have cauſed the Woods of *wellein*, *Delhee*, and *Faulx* being Dependents of *Biert*, to be meaſured in order to a Sale of them (as the other Woods) for their proper uſe.

A

A CONTINUATION

Of the PROOFS of His Catholick Majeſties Poſſeſſion and Right, TO ALL

The Places, and other Hereditaments, ſeized by France, *in the Provinces of* Namur *and* Brabant, *ſince* September 15, 1681.

THE Intendant *Faultrier*, pretending his Catholick Majeſties Officers were about ſending Orders to the Villages of the Province of *Namur*, to pay the Taxes, Subſidies, and other Rights, due to his Majeſty; cauſed an Order of the 29*th* of *September*, 1681, to be delivered to the Mayors, Sheriffs, Officers at Law, and Inhabitants of the Village of *Anhee*, and its Dependences, with Prohibition to all Uſhers, Sergeants, and others

thers, of what Quality ſoever, to uſe any Force or Compulſion, or make any Seiſure or Execution againſt the ſaid Inhabitants, with expreſs Order to them, to Swear Allegiance to *France*, and not to receive any Order or Command to pay any Taxes, Loans, Rents, or other Duties whatever, in Money, Grain, or otherwiſe, upon pain of paying twice.

The Right of Spain *to* Anhee.

That the Territory of *Anhee*, with its Appendences, conſiſting in the places following, *viz. Anhee*, *Mets*, *Grainge*, *Roſtenne*, *Haux le Waſteau*, *Ohey*, *Hontoir*, *Riviere*, *Cheſtrevin*, *Melin*, *Meſtprin*, *Flun*, and *Welin*, *Onhaye*, *Marine*, and *Soumiers*, are Dependents of the Province of *Namur*, appears, Firſt, By the Regiſter, remaining in the Office of the General Receipt, Intituled on the Cover, *The Regiſter of the Demeſnes of the Country of* Namur, *Ann.* 1265, where, among others, in the Chapter of *Bovignes*, all the places above-mentioned, are particularly enumerated in ſo many ſeveral Chapters, in every of which, it is expreſly Declar'd, That the Earl of *Namur* hath, in every of thoſe places, Right of Subſidies and Tallies, and ſeveral other Rights, there particularly ſet forth. It

It appears, Secondly, by the firſt Volume of the Old Repertory, in the Enumeration of the Fiefes of the Soveraign Bayliage of this Province, that ſeveral of the ſaid places; to wit, *Weſpin*, *Hontoir*, *Flun*, *Cheſtrevin*, and others, are Fiefes held of the Caſtle of *Namur*, where the Homage of the Tenants, done two or three Ages ſince, remain of Record, as alſo in the Regiſter of the Fiefes of the Bayliage of *Bovignes*.

Thirdly, It appears by an old account, Heard and Decreed in the Chamber of Accounts at *Lille*, the 10*th* of *October*, 1493, for the Aids granted in the year 1491, by the Members of the three Eſtates of this Province; That *Anhee* is comprized in the Bayliage of *Bovignes*.

It appears further, by the Accounts of the years 1559 and 1562, of the Aids of the Spirituality of this Province, that *Soumiers*, *Ohey*, and *Outray*, have, as Dependents of the Mayory of *Anhee*, been Aſſeſs'd towards payment of the ſaid Aids, granted by the ſaid States.

Laſtly, It appears by the Regiſter of Surveys, made by the Deputies of the Governour of this Province, that the Mayoralty of *Anhee*, and all the places abovementioned, are integral parts of the ſame Province.

Pro-

Profondeville.

The like Order was ſent to *Profondeville.*

The right of Spain *to* Profondeville.

It appears by a Record of the year 1212, in the Caſtle of *Namur*, that by the Mediation of Arbitrators, there named, an Agreement was made between the Chapter of *Huy*, and *Philip*, Marqueſs of *Namur*, containing, among other things, That all that Wood, called *Profondeville*, with all Right Property, and Dominion therein, ſhall remain to the Lord of *Namur* and his Heirs, ſaving to the Inhabitants of the place, their Right and Cuſtom of Fewel, Pales, Rods, Buildings, *&c.* in the ſame Wood.

By another Record of the year 1341, in the Caſtle of *Namur*, it appears that *Profondeville*, is part of the County of *Namur*; and that *Philip de Jupleu* did Homage to the Earl of *Namur*, for a Houſe and Garden he had in *Profondeville.*

It appears alſo by the Regiſter of the year 1265, that the Earl of *Namur* hath right of Taxing the Tenants of *Profondeville*, and receiving other Duties, there particularly mentioned. More-

Moreover, *Profondeville* is returned within the Bayliage of *Bovignes*, and accordingly aſſeſs'd at a certain ſum, in the ſaid accompt of Aids of this Province, granted at *Lille*, in 1493. As alſo in the Accompts of the years 1559 and 1562, of the Aids of the Clergy of *Namur*: And in the Regiſter of Surveys, made in the year 1602, in the Survey of the Bayliage of *Bovignes*, *Profondeville* is mentioned as an integral part of the Province of *Namur*.

Aveloy.

Faultrier ſent an Order, the ſame in effect with that above-mentioned, to *Aveloy*.

The Right of Spain *to* Aveloy.

By the Regiſter abovementioned, of the year 1265, it appears, that the Earl of *Namur*, hath Right of Tallage, Mortmain, Eſcheats, and many other Rights (particularly expreſt there) in *Aveloy*.

And by the Regiſter of Fiefes, *Aveloy* is a Peerdom, holding of the Caſtle of *Namur*, a moiety of which Peerdom belongs to the Abbot of *Floreſce*, and the other Moiety to the Lord of *Ham*, on the *Sambre*. And the Abbot,

Abbot, as well as the Lord of *Ham*, have ever ſince the year 1361 to this day, done Homage for it to the Earls of *Namur*, from time to time.

It appears alſo by the ſaid Account of Aids of the year 1493, That *Aveloy* is Returned and Aſſeſs'd within the Bayliage of *Bovignes*; as alſo by the Accounts abovementioned, of the Aids of the Clergy, in 1559 and 1562: And in the Regiſter of Surveys of the year 1602, it is returned, as Part of the County of *Namur*.

Wepion.

The ſaid Intendant ſent like Orders to *Wepion*.

The Right of Spain *to* Wepion.

It appears by the Regiſter of a Survey of the *Banlieu*, or Capital place of the Town of *Namur*, in 1601, by *William Rancet*, Lieutenant Mayor, in purſuance of an Order of the Mayor and Sheriffs of *Namur*, That *Wepion* is a Member of the ſaid Capital place, and appertains to it with all the Houſes and Heritages thereof.

Thy-

Thy Le Chaſteau, *and its Dependents.*

The Inhabitants of *Thy Le Chaſteau*, and its Dependences, received an Order to the like effect, and Dated, as That before mentioned.

The Right of Spain *to* Thy Le Chaſteau.

It appears by two Letters remaining among the Records in the Caſtle of *Namur*, of the years 1289 and 1290, that *Gerard* Lord of *Thier* erected a Fiefe in the Burgeſſhip of *Thier*, and made a Gift of it to the uſe of *Simon de Neuville*, and had the Licence of the Earl of *Namur* for ſo doing.

By another Record of the year 1322, it appears, that the Steward of *Haynalt* holds the Land of *Thy* of the Earl of *Namur*.

And by the Regiſter of the year 1265, that the Earl of *Namur* hath right to Command all the Inhabitants of *Thier*, to attend him in the Army, and to provide Horſes and Carriages for his Progreſſes and Journeys, or to pay him Compoſition for the ſame.

By the old Repertory of the Fiefes, it appears, that *John* Lord of *Werchin*, *Seneſchal* of *Hamault*, is Liegeman to the Earl of *Namur*,

mur, and did him Homage for all his Territory of *Thier*; to wit, the Caſtle-houſe and Towns of *Thier*, Caſtle *Feroul*, *Line*, *Tarſinne*, The Juriſdiction of *Rabuſee*, *Somzee*, *Gourdins*, with all and every their Appurtenances. And that from the year 1367, *James* Lord *Werchin*, Steward of *Hamault*, and his Succeſſors from time to time to this day, did Homage to the Earl of *Namur* for the ſaid Territory.

The ſame Territory of *Thy Le Chaſteau*, is Charged and Aſſeſs'd at a certain ſum, both in the ſaid Aceompts of *Aydes*, in the year 1493, and of the Aids of the Clergy, in 1562.

And by the Regiſter of Surveys in 1602, 'tis clear, that *Thy Le Chaſteau* is part of the Province of *Namur*, and Bayliage of *Bovignes*.

Ayſeaux, le Reux, *and the Abby of* Ognyes.

The like Order of the *29th* of *September*, 1681, was ſent by *Faultrier* to the Mayor, Sheriffs, Officers at Law, and Inhabitants of the Village of *Ayſeaux*, *le Reux*, and *Ognyes*, with their Appendents and Appurtenances.

The

The Title of Spain *to the places laſt above mentioned.*

As to *Ayſeaux*, there is in the Caſtle of *Namur*, a Record of the year 1334, concerning the difference between the Duke of *Brabant*, and Earl of *Namur*, about *Ayſiaux*, which was referred to the Arbitration of the *French* King, and other Lords there named, wherein it is awarded, that the Earl of *Namur* ſhall uſe Soveraign Juriſdiction in *Ayſeaux*.

By another Record of the year 1343, in the ſame Caſtle, mention is made of an Agreement concerning the Land of *Ayſeaux*, whereby *John*, Duke of *Brabant*, releaſed the Right, he claimed to the ſaid Territory to the uſe of *William*, Earl of *Namur*.

By another Record of the year 1350, the *French* King being choſen Arbitrator between the Duke of *Brabant*, and the Earl of *Namur*, about *Ayſeaux*, Awarded, that the Prior of *Ognyes* ſhould receive and keep the Rents and Profits of the Territory of *Ayſeaux*, till Determination of the matter in Controverſie between the Parties.

By another Record of the year 1357, *Wenceſlaus*, Duke of *Brabant*, and *William*, Earl of *Namur*, ſurrendered their right to

Ayſeaux into the Emperors hands, with Power to diſpoſe thereof, as he ſhould think fit. Since which, *Ayſeaux* was granted to the Duke of *Brabant*; and *John*, the firſt of that name, gave it to his Son *John*, the Baſtard of *Braban*, ſurnamed *Brant*, whoſe Mother was a Daughter of that Houſe, the Land and Lordſhip of *Ayſeaux*, with the Appurtenances, to be held in Fee of the Duke. The preſent Marqueſs *d'Ayſeaux* is a Deſcendent of the ſaid *Brant*, and in Right thereof, ſits in the States of *Brabant*, as appears by the Feodal Regiſters of *Brabant*, and by *Chriſtopher Berken*'s Trophees of *Brabant*: Printed in 1641, *fol.* 448, *&c.* 653, *&c.*

N. The beginning of *October*, 1681, the *French* poſted themſelves at *Wepion*, cloſe by *Namur*, and hindered the Importation of any Grain into *Namur*, by Land or by Water; and for that purpoſe, ſeiz'd ſeveral Sacks of Corn, and Horſes that came from Villers; and ſearched all the Boats that came down the *Meuſe*.

The Fiſhery in the Meuſe at Wepion.

The *French* have prohibited his Catholick Majeſties Farmers of the ſaid Fiſhery

at

at *Wepion*, and thereabouts, and taken away the Fiſh, they had taken, pretending, that the ſaid Fiſhery belong'd to the moſt Chriſtian King.

Beſides, *Faultrier* made an Ordinance, Dated the 10*th* of *September*, 1681, to all Perſons any way accomptable for the Demeſnes of his Catholick Majeſty, between the *Sambre* and the *Meuſe*, to make Payment of what is in their hands, to *N. Boron*, and his Order. And ſent a Billet without Date, whereby he gave notice, he would at nine in the morning at *Falaen*, ſell to him, that bid moſt, the moſt of the Foreſts of *Biere*, of High and Low *Marlaigne*, of the Foreſt of *Marly*, the Foreſts of *Bieſne*, old *Tournan*, *Halloy*, the under-Woods of *Wellan*, *Hez*, *Bruaire*, *Feroniar*, and *Ford*, all ſituate between the *Sambre*, and the *Meuſe*, and belonging to his Catholick Majeſty.

The Right of Spain *to the Fiſhery and Foreſts.*

By a Placart of His Majeſty, Decreed and Publiſh'd in the year, 1591, concerning the Iſles in the *Meuſe*, and grounded upon an ancient Record of that Country, it appears, his Majeſty, as Earl of *Namur*, hath the

whole Courſe of the River from beyond *Saulx a Revin* towards *France*, to the Poplars of *Adem*, and *Rieu d'Alim*, near the Town of *Huy*, with full Seigniory and Juriſdiction.

As to the Foreſts of *Biere*, &c. it appears by a Record of the year 1324, remaining in the Caſtle of *Namur*, that a certain Lady granted and tranſferred to the Earl of *Namur*, the Wood of *Marliar*: As for thoſe of *Biert*, *Breſne*, *Marlaigne*, and others; ſee what hath been ſaid before, concerning them.

Floreffe.

An Ordinance, Dated the 28*th* of *September*, 1681, was poſted up by night in *Floreffe*, whereby, the ſaid Intendant Prohibits the Tranſportation of Grain out of the Territories, under the Dominion of *France*, Commanding the Guards, and others, to ſtop their paſſage; to ſeize the Horſes and Carriages, and the Boats, if any paſs loaden with Grain; and to Confiſcate them to the uſe of the Farmers of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty: though the Village of *Floreffe* is notoriouſly known to be within the Dominions of *Spain*; and the French have not yet poſſeſs'd themſelves of it; ſo that 'tis

ſuper-

uperfluous to add any more on that Subject.

Spontin.

An Ordinance to the like effect, was ſent by *Faultrier*, to *Spontin*, and divers other Villages of this County, with a Prohibition to the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Inhabitants of *Spontin*, to pay any Tallage or Aids to his Catholick Majeſty, on pain of Diſobedeince.

The Title of Spain *to* Spontin.

By a Record of the year 1377, in the Caſtle of *Namur*, it appears, that the Lord of *Spontin* owns the Earl of *Namur* to be his Lord, and confeſſes, he bought of him the Mill of *Spontin* for ſome Buſhels of Corn, to be delivered into the Granaries of the Caſtle of *Polvache*.

Beſides, in an old Regiſterof in the Offiec the Soveraigne Bayliage; Intituled, *The Regiſter in Parchment*; it appears in the Chapter of *Poilvache*, that *William Lardienoy*, held of the Earl, and did him Homage, for his Caſtle, Lordſhip, and Territory of *Spontin*; to wit, the Town of *Spontin*, and its Dependences, there ſet forth at large.

In the ſaid Account of Aids, of the years 1491 and 1562, *Spontin* is Aſſeſs'd among the Villages of this Province.

And in the Regiſter of Surveys, of the year 1602, it is mentioned to be part of the Provoſtſhip of *Polvache*, and being a Member thereof, the Title of his Majeſty of *Spain* is further cleared to *Spontin*, by what is before ſaid of his right to that Provoſtſhip.

Gerpinnes.

Faultrier ſent to *Gerpinnes*, ſituate between the *Sambre* and the *Meuſe*, an Order, Dated the 4*th* of *November*, 1681, Prohibiting the Inhabitants to receive any Orders from his Catholick Majeſty, or pay any Toll, Taxes, or Duties to any Perſon whatever, but ſuch as ſhould be Commiſſioned by him the ſaid *Faultrier*, with further Order to all Gentlemen and others, having right to ſit in the Aſſembly of the States of this Province, and all other Lords and Inhabitants in the Lands and Villages in the poſſeſſion of *France*, that for the future, they forbear Sitting in the ſaid States, on pain of being proceeded againſt as Diſobedient.

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The Title of Spain *to* Gerpinnes.

It appears by Regiſter abovementioned, of the year 1265, that the Men of *Gerpinnes* are not only obliged to follow the ſaid Count of *Namur* into the Wars, and to provide Horſes and Carriages for his Progreſſes and Journeys, but he hath alſo right of Mortmain, Eſcheat, High Juſtice, and other Rights there ſpecified, over them.

Beſides, *Gerpinnes* is one of the Seventeen Villages, heretofore in Controverſie between the Biſhop and Chapter of *Liege*, and the Earl of *Namur*; touching which it was agteed between the Parties in the year 1360, that the Earl and four of his Knights, there named and choſen, on the part of Biſhop and Chapter, ſhould ſwear, that the ſaid Villages did belong to the ſaid Earl; that they deſcended to him from his Predeceſſors, who had enjoyed them time out of mind: And that the ſaid Biſhop and Chapter had not poſſeſſed or enjoyed them: And that they did not any way belong to them; that in caſe of ſuch Oath made, the ſaid Biſhop and Chapter would reſtore to the ſaid Earl, the poſſeſſion of the ſaid Seventeen Villages. The Earl accepted the Condition; and he and his four Knights, one after

after another, took ſolemn Oaths upon the Holy Evangeliſts; to the effect aforeſaid: the Form of the Oath being entred at the bottom of a Parchment Roll, wherein the Rights and Dependences of every of the 17 Villages were ſet forth at large. All this being done, in preſence of the ſaid Chapter, and four Commiſſioners appointed by them, who adminiſtred, received, and accepted the ſaid Oath; notwithſtanding all this, the ſaid Biſhop and Chapter refuſed to reſtore the Count to his poſſeſſion of the 17 Villages, according to the agreement, whereupon the Count obtained, in the Court of *Rome*, four Decrees for poſſeſſion, by which the Biſhop and Chapter were Condemned, to reſtore to the Count the poſſeſſion of the Villages, and to account to him for the mean Profits, they had received.

Purſuant to theſe Decrees, Execution was awarded by the Cardinals, deputed by the Pope, and a Commiſſion given by the Biſhop of *Liege*, for reſtoring to the Count, the poſſeſſion of the 17 Villages, which was accordingly done.

Moreover, By the Paper Liſt of the Fiefes of the Bayliage of *Bovignes*, holding of the Caſtle of *Namur*, it appears, that *John le Rouleux* was a Liegeman and Homager to the Earl of *Namur*, for the Vi-county of *Gerpinnes*,

pinnes; and all its Appurtenances; and *John de Graux* did Homage for it in 1426.

In the Accounts of the Aids of the years 1493, 1559, 1560, 1562, *Gerpinnes* is Aſſeſſed as a Member of the Province of *Namur*, and is accordingly returned in the Survey of 1602.

Sorinnes ſur Dinant, Ayſeaux, Viley la Poterie, and *Wepion.*

The Intendant *Faultrier* cauſed an Order to be delivered to the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Inhabitants of *Sorinnes*, to oblige them to ſwear Allegiance to *France*; which they accordingly did, as appears by Certificat from *J. de Vilenſaigne*, Lord of that place, to the Attorney General *Cuvelier.*

In *October*, 1681, the *French* Miniſters ſold, to him who bid moſt, the Woods of *Marlaigne*, *Biert*, and other places.

The Officers of his Catholick Majeſty, having thought fit to demoliſh the Hermitage of St. *George*, ſituate upon a Hill, over againſt the Fortifications of *Sorinnes*, and within Musket-ſhot of them; the Governour of *Philipville* made great Complaints of it to the Prince of *Barbanſon*, Governour of this Province; and threatned, by a Letter on that Subject, to proceed by way of reprizal,

repriſal, for the Demoliſhing the Hermitage; pretending, that the Hermitage being between the *Sambre* and the *Meuſe*, it was a Dependent of the Villages and Places, *France* was in Poſſeſſion of, and ſubject to the Pretenſions *France*, hath upon that Country.

The Mayoralty of Anhee.

Faultrier ſent an Order, Dated the 4*th* of *November*, 1681, to the Inhabitants of this Mayoralty, expreſly commanding all Gentlemen, and others, having right to Sit in the States of this Province; or being Lords or Inhabitants of any Villages within the *French* Conqueſts, that they forbear Sitting in the ſaid States, for the future, on pain of being puniſhed, as Diſobedient: And that the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Officers at Law, of the Lands, owing Fealty to *France*, and ſummoned to do it, ſhould not receive any Order, or pay any Tolls, Taxes, or Duties to any, but ſuch, as ſhould produce Commiſſion from *Faultrier*.

The like Order was ſent by him to the Inhabitants of *Ayſeaux*, and its Dependents, and other Villages of this Province.

And

And by Order of the 14*th* of *November*, 1681, ſent to *Vilers la Poterie*, between the *Sambre* and the *Meuſe*, and a Dependent of the County of *Namur*, he Commanded the Inhabitants there, to deliver at *Philipville* a quantity of Forage, ſeveral Meaſures of Oats, and Truſſes of Straw.

The like Order was ſent to *Wepion*, for the Inhabitants, there to furniſh *Dinant* with three thouſand Truſſes of Hay, 4 Meaſures of Oats, and a hundred Truſſes of Straw, with Threats in caſe of Diſobedience, to ſend thither Horſe-men and Dragoons, to fetch away that Forage.

The 17*th* of *November*, 1681, the Inhabitants of the ſame place had Order to go to *Philipville*, to ſwear Allegiance to *France*, and becauſe they obeyed not thoſe Orders, ſome *French* Soldiers, carried away to *Dinant* two of the Inhabitants of *Wepion*, whom *Faultrier* threatned with Plunder and Fire, unleſs the Inhabitants of *Wepion* would ſwear Allegiance to *France*, before the end of *November*.

The Titlh of Spain *to the places laſt emen-tioned.*

Sorinnes is one of the Villages, mentioned before, and belongs to *Spain* by the ſame right

right, that *Gerpinnes* doth; beſides which, it appears, by a Grant of the Provoſtſhip of *Poilvache*, made by an Earl of *Luxemburgh*, to an Earl of *Namur*; and by the Accounts of Aids, granted in the years 1493, 1560, and 1562; aud by the Regiſter of Surveys, in 1602, that *Sorinnes*, is a Member of this Province.

His Catholick Majeſties Right to the Mayoralty of *Anhee*, *Ayſeaux*, and *Wepion*, hath been made out before: And as for *Villers la Poterie*, it appears by the Regiſter of 1562, that the Earl of *Namur* is Lord of *Villers*; and that the Inhabitants there owe him ſuit to the Wars, proviſion of Horſes and Carriages for his Journeys; and that he hath right of Mortmain, and all other rights of Seigniory there.

The Provoſtſhip of Poilvach, *and* Bann *of* Leignon.

In *November*, 1681, the Mayor, Sheriffs, Officers at Law, and Inhabitants of the Liberty of *Liegnon*, depending on the ſaid, Provoſtſhip, received Order from *Faultrier*, to appear the 15*th* of that Month at *Dinant* to ſwear Allegiance to *France*, with Probition to receive, for the future, any Order, but what came from him.

Ivoir

Ivoir.

The ſame *Faultrier*, by his Order, Dated the 15*th* of the ſame Month, Prohibited the Inhabitants of *Ivoir*, as a Member of the Provoſtſhip of *Polvach*, to own own any Soveraign, but the moſt Chriſtian King, on pain of being puniſhed, as Rebels.

The Sieur *de Liſeigne*, having by Petition to *Faultrier*, complained of two Decrees the Councel of *Namur* had pronounced, in favour of his Siſter, and the Executions ſerved, purſuant to the Decrees, upon his Eſtate in *Ivoir*: *Faultrier*, by his Anſwer to the Petition, Reverſed the Decrees, snd Prohibited, on pain of Repriſal, all Executionsthere of, in the Villages in the Poſſeſſion of *France*.

Chaltin, *Emptines*, *Spontin*, *Obey*, *Halliot*, *Goeſne*, *Hodomont*, *walay*, *Wauremont*, *Aſſes*, *Corier*, and the Mayoralty of *Rendarch*.

The ſame Intendant ſent two Orders, Dated the 14*th* and 26*th* of *November*, 1681, to the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Inhabitants of the Villages of *Chaltin*, *Emptines*, *Spontin*, *Obey*, *Halliot*, *Goeſne*, *Hodomont*, *Walay*,

Walay, *Wauremont*, and *Aſſes*, ſituate beyond the *Meuſe*, and Dependents of the Provoſtſhip of *Poilvache*, and to the Inhabitants of *Colier*; and the Mayor and Sheriffs of the Mayoralty of *Rendarch*, which comprehends ſeveral Villages: By the Firſt, they were to deliver to *Courbiet*, at *Dinant*, a quantity of Hey, Oats, and Straw. By the Second, they were prohibited to receive any Order from his Catholick Majeſty, or his Miniſters, or to carry any Money into the Receipt of his Demeſne, for Impoſt, Tallage, Subſidies, or on any other pretence whatſoyver.

By Billet, Dated the 25*th* of *November*, 1681, the ſame Intendant Commanded *Philip Houyoux*, Deputy Provoſt of *Poilvache*, to appear immediately in the Town of *Dinant*, to receive ſuch Orders, as ſhould be given him, on the behalf of *France*.

Falmaigne.

An Order of the ſame Intendant, Dated the 26*th* of *November*, 1681, was delivered to the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Inhabitants of *Falmaigne*, a Dependent of the Provoſtſhip of *Poilvach*, forbidding them to receive any Order from his Catholick Majeſty, or his Miniſters, or to pay any money into his Ex-

Exchequer, on any pretence whatſoever.

Aſh *in* Rendarch, Eurehailles, Godines, —Geſnes, Ivoir, *and* Champall.

The ſaid Villages, all Dependents of the Provoſtſhip of *Poilvach*, received ſeveral Orders from *Faultrier*, forbidding them to pay any Duties, in Obedience to any Order of the States of this Province; and commanding them not to receive any Order, but what came from him.

The 30th of *November*, 1681, thirty or forty Dragoons, under the Command of *N. Boron*, *Faultriers* Deputy, came to *Ivoir*, and, by ringing a Bell, ſummoned all the Inhabitants together, and by word of Mouth, repeated to them the Orders abovementioned: Having paſt thence to *Godines*, *Boron* asked *John Charlett*, one of his Catholick Majeſties Woodwards in *Hanwez*, by what Authority he had on the 28th and 29th of *November*, meaſured the Woods of *Hanwez*? the Woodward replying, he had done it by Order of his Catholick Majeſties Officers, his Maſters: *Boron* forbad him to do ſo again, on pain of being Hanged, or ſent to the *Gallies*.

The Mayoralty of Houx, *and its Dependents.*

Faulstrier ſent Orders to the Inhabitants of the Mayoralty of *Houx*, a Dependent of *Bovignes*, to the ſame effect as the Orders ſent to the Provoſtſhip of *Poilvache*; which Mayoralty conſiſts in the following Villages, *Liſoigne*, *Avaigne*, *Purnode*, *Eurehailles*, *Ivoir*, and *Godines*, with the Hamlets of *Lois*, *Faiginaule*, *Champal*, *Venate*, *Futvoye*, *Frappeul*, *Freſne*, and *Talfier*, all ſituate beyond the *Meuſe*, and Dependents of the Province of *Namur*.

In *December*, 1681. the *French* quartered Dragoons in the ſtrong places and Caſtles of the Provoſtſhip of *Poilvach*, where they continue at the charge of the Country.

The Right of Spain *to all the Places laſt mentioned, within the Provoſtſhip of* Poilvach, *and* Bann *of* Leignon.

The *Bann* or Liberty of *Leignon*, and the Villages above mentioned, are Dependents of the Provoſtſhip of *Poilvach*, which by the Regiſter of Surveys of the year 1602, conſiſts in the following Villages, the Mayoralty

ralty of *Rendarch*, which comprehends *Louſtin*, *Ronchines*, *Ivoy*, *Aſh*, *Mallien*, *Corier*, *Corioule*, *Long Sorinne*, *Porin d'Aſſes*, *Miltier*, *Jaſſoigne*, the Fields of *Jaſſoigne*, *Wauremont*, *Obey*, and *Walbet*, with other Appendences, *Halliot*, *Sey*, *Mohiville*, the Appendents of *Sey*, *Chaltin*, *Maibe*, a Dependent of *Chaltin*, *Fuſee*, *Waulin*, the Liberty of *Leignon*, *Leignon*, *Chapoy*, *Ouechippe*, *Rouvaux*, *Corbion*, *Falmaign*, and *Barſinalle*, *Sorinne ſur Dinant*, *Borſell*, *Geſnes*, *Emptines*, *Emptinal*, *Natoye*, *Fontam*, *Campilion*, *le Sart*, *Spontin*, *Goeſne*, *Fille*, *Hodomont*, *Hons en Famerme*, *Harynies*, the two *Bourſeignes*, old *Bourſeigne*, *Meſnil*, St. *Blaiſe*, *Hailes*, *Prondroſme*, the Mayoralty of *Houx*, conſiſting in the Land of *Eurehailles*, *Broche*, and *Gayolle*, incorporate into the Town of *Bovignes*, *Poir*, and *Farzive*, *Venate*, *Hour*, *Champal*, *Hugomont*, *Rhockmont*, *Godines*, *Monts*, and *Chavaux*, *Frappeul*, *Freſne*, and *Talfier*, *Awaign*, *Liſoigne*, *Tereul*, *Loyers*, and *Purmode*, of which *France* hath taken poſſeſſion.

That the Provoſtſhip and Villages abovementioned, belong to his Catholick Majeſty, hath been already made out, and may further appear by unqueſtionable Evidences, and Records of the years 1280, 1343,

1344, 1346, and 1353, containing the Sale made of that Provoſtſhip, and the Mayoralties, depending of it, by the Earl of *Luxembourgh*, to the Lady *Mary d'Artoy*, Counteſs of *Namur*: The Confirmation of the ſame Sale, by *Charles*, eldeſt Son of the ſaid Earl; and the ſaid Earl and his Sons diſcharging their Subjects of the ſaid Provoſtſhip of the Homage due to them; with Order to acknowledge the Counteſs of *Namur* their Lady, as they had done the Earls of *Luxemburgh* their Lords, and pay her for the future the like Duties they had formerly paid the ſaid Earles, to which the ſaid Earls, to which may be added the Gift the ſaid Lady, made of the ſaid then Provoſtſhip to *William* her Son Earl of *Namur*.

Beſides which, we find an Agreement made by the Mediation of the Emperour, Between *Wenceſlaus*, Duke of *Luxemburgh*, and *Brabant*, and the ſaid *William*, Earl of *Namur*, whereby the ſaid Duke releaſes all Right, he or his Heirs might any way claim to the Caſtle, Town, and Provoſtſhip of *Poilvach*, with its Dependences, and to the Liberty of *Sey*; and agrees that the ſaid Earl ſhall enjoy the ſame, by vertue of the ſaid Sale, made by his Predeceſſors to the Lady *Mary d'Artoy*; in conſideration whereof, the ſaid Earl of *Namur*, releaſed

on

on his part, all Right to *Mirwart*, *Longpreit*, and ſome other Villages of the Country of *Luxemburgh*.

Add hereto the ſaid Accounts of Aids of the years 1493, 1559, 1560, and 1562, where the Villages of the ſaid Provoſtſhip have been all Aſſeſſed as Members of the Province of *Namur*.

To come to particulars, *Emptines*, *Natoye*, and *Sorinnes ſur Dinant*, are part of the ſeventeen Villages above-mentioned, as appears in the Chapter of *Gerpinnes*.

Spontin we have already ſpoken of particularly.

As to *Halliot* and *Menceau*, we find an Award between the Earl of *Namur*, and the Chapter of *Ardenne*, Decreed in 1384, and remaining of Record in the Caſtle of *Namur*, whereby it is declared, that the Seigniory of *Halliot* and *Manceau* belongs to the Earl of *Namur*.

As to *Louſtin* and *Mallien*, there is an Agreement made between the ſaid Earl and the Chapter of *Huy*, in 1400, whereby among other things it appears that the Earl of *Namur*, is Lord *Paramount* of *Louſtin*, and *Mallien*.

As to *Awaigne*, it appears by a Record of 1384, that *Chabot*, as a Deſcendent of the Houſe of *Awaigne*, acknowledged

he

he owed the Earl of *Namur*, in Right of his Caſtle and Lordſhip of *Poilvach*, the Service of Perſon and Teem, and other Duties there particulary ſet forth.

As to the *Ban* or Liberty of *Leignon*, there is in the ſaid Caſtle a Record of the year 1400, of the Rights and Seigniory of the Earl of *Namur*, over the Liberty of *Leignon*, and that in Right of his Territory of *Poilvach*, he is Soveraign Lord of *Leignon*.

As to *Ivoir* and *Champal*, it appears by a Record of the year 1385, in the Caſtle of *Namur*, that *N. Mancor* granted away the great Tythes of *Ivoir* and *Champal* to the Earl of *Namur*.

And by a Regiſter made by a Receiver General of *Namur*, beginning in 1345, 'tis plain that *James de Marchie*, Receiver General of *Namur*, having given notice by Proclamation, he would Farm out the Rents and Profits of *Champal*, with the Meadows, Lands, and Tythes thereto belonging, in the year 1497, did the 27th of *May*, the ſame year, lett them to Farm to *Matthew Dauchet*, under the Rent there ſpecified, for the term of Twelve years; in the Name, and for the uſe of the Arch-Duke of *Auſtria*, Duke of *Burgoigne* and Earl of *Namur*.

As

As for *Hodomont*, it appears by the ſecond Volume of the Repertory in the Liſt of Fiefes of the County of *Namur*, that *Libert*, Son of *Jacquin* of *Hodomont*, is a Liegeman to the Earl of *Namur*, and did Homage for the Lands and Lordſhip of *Hodomont*, with all its Members and Appurtenances, in the year 1372; and that from 1372 to 1545: the Lords of *Hodomont* have ſucceſſively done like Homage to the Earls of *Namur*.

By the Regiſter, called *The Parchment Liſt*, in the Chapter of *Poilvach*, fol. 34; it appears, as to *Liſoigne*, That *Baldwyn de Moſtier* holds all his Territory of *Liſoigne* with the Chief and Annual Rents, Capons, Lands, Meadows, Woods, and Paſture of the Earl of the Earl of *Namur*, as Lord of *Poilvach*.

By the ſame Regiſter, in the ſame Chapter, it appears that Monſieur *Arnold*, Lord of *Cowaren*, holds of the Earl of *Namur*, in Frank Fee, the Liberty of *Natoye*.

By the Regiſter of the Fiefes of *Aleux*, beginning in the year 1486, it appears that *John de Ramelot*, in 1507, holds of the Earl of *Namur*, as of his Caſtle of *Namur*, all the Lands and Lordſhips of *Goeſne*, with its Appurtenances and Dependents.

As to the Land of *Hour en Fancen*, it appears by the ſecond Volume of the old Repertory, that *Walter*, the Son of *Oliver Gentfontain*, did Homage to the Earl of *Namur*, for his Meſmage and Lands of *Hour* and *Fancenn*: And that *John Small*, Heir of the ſaid *Walter*, did the like in 1408, and the owners of the ſaid Lands and Lordſhip of *Hour en Fancenne*, have from time to time, done Homage for the ſame to the Earls of *Namur*.

The Woods of Hanwez *and* Loche, *Dependents of the Provoſtſhip of* Poilvache.

N. Boron, *Faultrier*'s Deputy, in *November*, 1681, Cauſed *John Groſſeaux*, his Catholick Majeſties Woodward of *Hanwez*, to come to *Dinant*; and having informed himſelf by him, of the Growth of thoſe Woods, and the regular Courſe of Falling them yearly: He forbad *Groſſeaux* to come any more into *Namur*, to make any report concerning the ſaid Woods, to his Majeſties Officers, but to repair to him Perſonally at *Dinant*: After which he cauſed above two hundred of the beſt Timber-Trees, in the Woods of *Loche*, to be cut down.

The

The Right of Spain *to theſe Woods.*

It appears by the Sale of the Provoſtſhip of *Poilvache*, and its Dependences, in 1344, by *John* Earl of *Luxemburgh*, to Dame *Mary d' Artoy*, that all Woods Dependents of that Provoſtſhip, are mentioned and compriſed in the Sale.

Achin *and* Soliers.

Faultrier ſent Orders to the Abby of *Soliers*, and Inhabitants of *Ahin*, the ſame in effect with thoſe ſent to the Provoſtſhip of *Poilvache*, prohibiting payment of any Duty to his Catholick Majeſty, notwithſtanding any Order from the States of the Province, and Commanding them not to obey any Orders, but what ſhould be ſent them, on the behalf of his Majeſty; upon pretence the ſaid places are Dependents of the ſaid Provoſtſhip, though in truth they are not, but within the Juriſdiction of the Province of *Namur*: And at *Ahin* there is a Cuſtom-houſe ſettled by his Catholick Majeſty, for Duties of Exportation and Importation, Ingreſs and Egreſs.

The

The Right of Spain *to* Soliers *and* Ahin.

Soliers and *Ahin* are Dependents of the Province of *Namur*, within the Bayliage of *Entre Meuſe* and *Arche*, as appears by the ſaid account of Aids of 1493, and the Regiſter of Surveys of 1602.

As to *Ahin* in particular, 'tis a Fee held of the Caſtle of *Namur*; *Libert de Foux* did Homage for it in 1404; and ſo have the other Owners ſucceſſively done, as appears by the ſecond Volume of the Liſt of Fiefes.

The Records concerning *Soliers*, are in the Cuſtody of the Nuns of *Illec*; and indeavours ſhall be uſed to have them produced, if there be Cauſe.

High and Low Arche.

Boron ſent an Order, Dated the 8th of *December*, 1681, to *Francis de Page*, Woodward of High and Low *Arche*, a Dependent of the Bayliage of *Entre Meuſe* and *Arche*, to repair to *Dinant* to take the Oath of Allegiance to *France*; but becauſe we are not certain, *France* hath taken poſſeſſion of thoſe Woods, we forbear to ſet forth his Catholick Majeſties Title thereto.

We pio

Wepion, *Godines*, and *Leſwes*.

Becauſe the Council of this Province had ſent into the Villages between the *Sambre* and the *Meuſe*, and into the Provoſtſhip of *Poilvach* the Placarts laſt Publiſhed by his Highneſs: Count *Montbron*, ſent Order to the Mayors and Inhabitants of the ſame places, prohibiting them to receive ſuch Placarts, on pain of being puniſhed as Rebels, and threatning to ſend to the Gallies, the Bearers of ſuch Placarts, whom he calls Vagabonds.

The beginning of the year 1682, *Boron* accompanied with Serjeant *Benedict*, came to the Village of *Bieſme la Colonneſs*, ſituate between the *Sambre* and the *Meuſe*, and a Dependent of the Bayliage of *Bovignes*, where he levyed and received all the Chief-rents belonging to his Catholick Majeſty, and cauſed them to be left at the Houſe of *Hubert Baviot* at *Bieſme*.

On *Twelf-day* laſt, *John de Gozee*, Lord of *Bieſme*, as the People came from Maſs in the Pariſh-Church, cauſed it to be Publiſhed aloud before all the Commonalty of *Bieſme*, that he had received Order from *France*, to lay an Aſſeſſment on the ſaid Commonalty to be preſently paid: And that

that the Order was, they ſhould be Taxed at 600 Florins for *Bieſme*, inſtead of 1945, they formerly paid his Catholick Majeſty.

The like Order, Dated the ſecond of *January*, 1683, was ſent to *Wepion*, and to *Hontoir*, a Dependent of the Baliage of *Bovignes*, whereby it appears, that *Hontoir* is Aſſeſſed at Forty Florins to be forthwith paid into the hands of the Lord of *Bieſme* appointed by *France* to collect the ſaid Aſſeſſments. Beſides which, all the Inhabitants of the places, in the poſſeſſion of *France*, were commanded upon hearing a Bell rung, to aſſemble together, and Seize thoſe who ſhould bring Placarts, or other orders in his Catholick Majeſty's names, with threats of Reprizal on his Majeſties Subjects, if any on behalf of his Majeſty, or his Officers ſhould Levy any Duties from the ſaid Inhabitants or their Eſtates, as appears at Large by *Faultriers* Order.

The 11 of *January*, 1682. By two other Orders, delivered at *Hontoir*, and Dated the one the 12 of *September*, the other the 22 of *November*, 1682, he Prohibited the inhabitants between the *Sambre* and the *Meuſe*, to appear for any Cauſe, or pretence whatſoever, before the Officers and Courts of his Catholick Majeſty, and Commanded them to withdraw their Suits, if any, depending there,

there, under divers penalties expreſs'd in the Order. With Prohibition to all Mayors, Provoſts, Bayliffs and other Officers of the ſaid Villages, to receive or admit into their Juriſdiction any Advocates, Proctors, or other pleaders, but ſuch only as are Subjects of *France*.

By billet of the firſt of *January*, *Faultrier* forbad thoſe who get Stone out of the Quarries in the fields of *Houx* (cloſe adjoyning to the Town of *Bovignes*) to pay for them to any but *Boron*, pretending the ſaid Quarryes are dependents of the Provoſtſhip of *Poilvache*, tho' they are in truth within the Liberty and Juriſdiction of *Bovignes*.

As to his Catholick Majeſtys right to all the places above mentioned, beſides what hath already been ſaid on that Subject, his Majeſty and Predeceſſors have been in poſſeſſion of them time out of mind, for ſeveral Ages, and till now have continually exerciſed all acts of Soveraignty over them without contradiction of any Perſon whatever.

January 15.
1682.

FINIS.